

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

BOATS TO CARRY OIL.

WHALEBACK FLEET FOR GULF AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Product of Texas Fields to Be Transported to St. Louis by Water—Gulf of Wind Causes Double Tragedy Opposite Chester, Pa.

Whaleback steamers, the invention of Captain Alexander McDougall of Duluth, will be used for carrying Texas oil to the Mississippi river. The St. Louis Steel Bridge Company, which Captain McDougall is interested in, is the firm that will take up the oil-carrying trade. The company now has three steamers, two of the largest whalebacks, engaged in carrying grain, but these will be converted into oil carriers. One of the boats will be used in the Gulf from Port Arthur to New Orleans and the others used in river traffic. In addition the new company, which will be known as the Sharp Oil Transportation Company, will have twelve more whaleback boats built. Arrangements have been made with Beaumont oil companies whereby a pipe line will carry the oil from the gushers to Port Arthur. At the beginning it is the purpose to carry oil only 150 miles up the river from New Orleans, but later it will be transported as far as St. Louis. Each of the whalebacks will have a capacity of 15,000 barrels of oil.

BLOW TO RANCHMEN IN TEXAS.

Decision of Supreme Court Robs Them of Grazing Lands.

The recent decision of the State Supreme Court invalidating the conservation law leaves and places on the market more than 2,500,000 acres of grazing lands, has struck a death blow to the cattle raisers of Texas. Hundreds of sections of these lands are being filed upon each day by actual settlers. The ranchmen own the alternate patented sections of land and had under lease the intervening school sections. It is possible to fence each section separately or graze satisfactorily cattle jointly with a number of small holders.

SLOOP UPSETS, TWO DROWN.

Sudden Gust Causes River Tragedy Opposite Chester, Pa.

Captain Hammett Robbins of Port Morris, N. J., and Mrs. Pluma Holmes of Camden, N. J., were drowned opposite Chester, Pa., by the capsizing of the sloop Henry S. Robbins. The sloop was caught in a sudden gust of wind and in a moment all the occupants were struggling in the water. The United States launch Cadet, with a surveying party on board, hurried to the rescue, but Captain Robbins and Mrs. Holmes already had disappeared. The others were taken from the water.

League Base Ball Race.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Base Ball League:

Pittsburg	34	10 Philadelphia	21	26
Chicago	23	21 New York	19	25
Brooklyn	24	23 Cincinnati	19	27
Boston	20	22 St. Louis	19	27

The clubs of the American League stand as follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Chicago	26	16	St. Louis	21	22
Philadelphia	24	19	Baltimore	22	24
Boston	25	21	Washington	21	25
Detroit	21	22	Cleveland	18	23

Ship's Crew Murdered.

According to advices received by the steamer Aurang, a Malayan sailor recently arrived at Port Darwin and reported that he was the only survivor of a crew of ten men of a Malay trading schooner which had been wrecked off Cape Wilberforce, North Australia. The crew was attacked by blacks and all but the one man were murdered.

Hurt in a Factory Fire.

Fire destroyed Rosenblatt & Co., a four-story brick structure, in Philadelphia, and resulted in severe injuries to a dozen persons. There were many sensational and narrow escapes, most of the 400 men and women employed in the factory saving their lives by leaping from the windows into nets held by firemen.

Conviction Is Confirmed.

Walter Bourne, formerly deputy auditor at St. Paul, who is serving fifteen years at Stillwater prison, was denied a new trial by the Supreme Court. He was convicted on indictments, one charging the illegal use of county warrants and the other fraud in the use of his official signature. The Supreme Court confirms the conviction in both cases.

Alabama Town Is Scorched.

The business portion of Alexander City, Ala., a place of 1,500 inhabitants, was wiped away by fire, the loss reaching at least \$750,000, which the insurance will not be able to cover. The flames began in the foundry and machine works, and spread from factory to building until the entire business portion of the town was a mass of flames.

Trick Bicycleist Badly Hurt.

Clarence Hamilton, a trick bicyclist from New York, known as Monerick, fell from the giant wheel at the Elks' fair in Minneapolis last night and sustained serious injuries. Internal injuries which make his condition serious.

"Preserved" Meat Not Illegal.

The Minnesota Supreme Court decides sale of meat containing preservatives cannot be interfered with at that State.

For Violating "Jim Crow" Law.

Miss Mary Custis Lee, second daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, was arrested at Alexandria, Va., charged with violating the separate car bill passed by the last Legislature. So far as known, she is the first victim in Virginia to the "Jim Crow" law.

Officer's Dwelling Destroyed.

The house of James Applegate at Haledon, Pa., was badly shattered by an explosion of dynamite which had been placed near the side of the building by unknown persons. The family escaped.

Iowa Picnic Party Is Injured.

Four wagon loads of pupils enjoying a picnic at Coyne, Iowa, were caught by the recent storm on their return journey. Nine members of the high school class which had just graduated sought shelter in a school house, which was blown to pieces, burying all in the debris.

Landslide Destroys Village.

The village of Cambulata, in a mountain pass of the Uragh range, Russia, has been destroyed by a landslide. A large rent suddenly appeared in the mountain, which shortly afterward toppled over on the village and the neighboring farms. The inhabitants escaped.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

HELD FOR CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

Two New York Merchants Put Under \$500,000 Bail in Silk Case.

Two merchants were held in New York in \$500,000 bail on charges of defrauding the government in the biggest customs evasion in recent years. They are Martin L. Cohen and Abraham S. Rosenthal, members of the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co. The frauds, which were carried on by false declarations of silk imports, will, it is said, amount to millions. There were three counts against each prisoner and Commissioner Shields fixed the bail at \$100,000 in each count. The amounts involved in the charges on which the men were arrested is about \$6,000, but the United States District Attorney declared there were more than 100 charges. He made against them. The criminal action bears out the charges made by former appraiser Wilbur W. Wakeman, charges that were apparently ignored and that led to his losing his office when he protested. The arrests were made on the report made by Attorney W. H. Smith, who is now in the United States general to investigate the case.

BIG FIRE AT WHEELING, W. VA.

Three Large Plants Destroyed and Damage Will Reach \$150,000.

One of the largest fires in Wheeling's history burned the plant of the Exley Watkins Catusp and Preserve Company, the Wheeling Malt and Brewery Company, and the Acme Box Company at Wheeling, Va. The loss will reach \$150,000, partly covered by insurance. Three buildings were burned along with 500,000 feet of lumber, two box cars, and several stables and buildings. The fire was discovered by a policeman at 4 o'clock Thursday morning and the preserve plant was then burning fiercely. The entire fire department responded and the walls soon fell with a crash, but luckily no one was hurt. The fire was stubborn and could not be checked. The loss is about \$150,000. Exley Watkins & Co., \$75,000; Acme Box Company, \$50,000, and the malt plant, \$15,000. About 500 persons have been thrown out of employment. No cause for the fire has been ascertained.

BOOTHBLACK LOSSES \$24,000.

Saves Nickels and Wins Big Sum on Races. Then Sees It All Vanish.

"Herman, the Mayor's boothblack," who saved his last name—having lost \$24,000 since the racing season opened—is back in the city hall park in New York polishing shoes at 5 cents a shine. He started betting on the races July 5, last and for a long time he won. On July 4 he had won \$200 in a crap game. He had entered this game with \$50, saved from shoes, and about 30 years old, said Herman: "Just how old I don't know, and to tell the truth, I could not swear by my last name, but I don't want my last name to be published, for the old woman don't know that I had all that money. She thought I was a stable boy. I lived in the stables and when the season opened I was worth \$24,000 in cash. I wanted to run it up to \$50,000 before I took any to the bank."

Collision Causes a Panic.

While running up the Detroit river the passenger steamer Frank E. Kirby was run into by the steamer Egan. A panic ensued among the Kirby's passengers. The accident ended in the passenger steamer first running to shore to ascertain damage and then proceeding to her dock and discharging her passengers. No one was injured.

Neeley Released from Prison.

C. F. Neeley, who on March 24 was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$50,701, for complicity in the Cuban postal frauds, has been released under the bill granting amnesty to all Americans convicted of crimes in Cuba during the term of the American occupation.

Sensation in Evanston.

Evanston, Ill., society is astonished by the unexpected postponement of the wedding of Edna L. McKim and Miss Edna Louise Evers, the groom announcing that he intends to take a "trip for his health" on the eve of his marriage, which had been set for the very near future.

Great Production of Gold.

United States Treasurer Roberts calls attention to the fact that now for the first time the outstanding gold certificates exceed in volume the United States notes, which remain fixed at \$246,861,016. The gross gold in the treasury also has reached a record-breaking point, standing at \$574,000,000.

McGarry Found Guilty.

Attorney Thomas A. McGarry of Grand Rapids was found guilty by a jury in the Allegan County (Michigan) Circuit Court of bribing former City Attorney Lant K. Salsburg in the attempt to saddle \$10,000 contract upon the city for furnishing a water supply from Lake Michigan.

Four Killed in Train Wreck.

Four men were killed and fifteen injured in a collision between fast mail No. 1 from Nashville and the Jasper accommodation train on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, between Hooker and Sunhill, about twelve miles from Chattanooga, Tenn.

Wealthy Girl Kills Herself.

By means of a noose, improvised with a bathrobe and towels, Miss Alice Lewis, the daughter of a wealthy merchant of St. Louis, ended her life at a hotel in New York City. She is supposed to have killed herself in a fit of melancholy superinduced by ill health.

Confessed Murderer Sentenced.

William Strother, the negro bath attendant who was arrested last January for the murder of A. Deane Cooper, the millionaire proprietor, in St. Louis, pleaded guilty and will serve fifteen years in the Missouri State penitentiary.

Circus Tent Blown Down.

The main tent of the Harris Nickel Plate circus was blown down by a tornado at Signatory, Iowa. Twenty-five people were injured, two fatally.

Third Morrison Trial Begins.

The third trial of Jessie Morrison, who killed Mrs. Olin Castle, has begun at Eldorado, Kan. An application for a change of venue has been refused.

La Guayra Under Fire.

The German cruisers Gazelle and Falke have been sent to La Guayra, Venezuela, at the special request of the German

FOIL KIDNAPERS IN BUTTE.

Gang's Prospective Victims Include Son of Senator Clark.

The Butte, Mont., police unearthed a conspiracy to do a wholesale kidnaping business among the wealthy families of Butte. The 27-year-old son of the late "Sam" Consenting, is under arrest. An attempt was made several days ago to kidnap Hazel Gindrup, the 12-year-old niece of Harry Symons, one of the big merchants of Butte. A day later an attempt was made to steal the infant of William Symons. The description of the men the police gave to the police led to the arrest of Consenting and the police are searching for three others. Consenting is an Italian. It is alleged he tried to induce Harry Keller, his employer, to join the gang. Keller is said to have pretended to fall in with the scheme and thus learned all of the plans, which were perfectly mapped out. Among those whom it was proposed to kidnap and hold for ransom were the youngest son of Senator W. A. Clark, Mrs. Lulu F. Largey, a wealthy woman who makes her home in Butte and New York, and a number of mining merchants, bankers and mining men.

FIRE LOSS LOWER TO DATE.

Five Months of 1902 Show Decrease Compared with Last Year.

The New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin says: The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of May, as compared with the corresponding month of 1901, shows a total of \$1,840,000. Below will be found a comparative table, showing the losses by months:

	1900.	1901.	1902.
Jan.	\$1,175,300	\$1,574,350	\$1,032,800
Feb.	\$1,349,200	\$1,039,250	\$1,036,900
March	\$2,727,000	\$1,322,400	\$1,554,600
April	\$1,100,400	\$2,350,150	\$1,836,000

Total \$32,017,000 \$79,336,150 \$78,660,500.

The great decrease in comparison with May, 1901, is due to the fact that the Jacksonville conflagration occurred in that month. The total for the first five months of 1902 is about \$2,500,000 less than the sum chargeable against the same period of 1901.

HILL TO EXPLORE LABRADOR.

Railway Magnate and Friends Set Away for Scientific Inquiry.

James J. Hill, the railroad magnate; Charles Davis, a millionaire oyster packer of Baltimore; C. C. Clark, a wealthy thread manufacturer, and Judge Caesar Bond of Oshkosh, Wis., have sailed for Labrador on a yacht. Mr. Hill said the purpose of the expedition was "a summer scientific and scientific investigation." "Are you sure you will not turn around and sail for England to see the coronation?" he was asked. "Coronation! Coronation! I wouldn't go across the street to see the coronation!" was the magnate's response.

NICHOL, E. C., DESTROYED.

Fire Makes Fifty Families Homeless.

Telegrams received at St. Paul, say the town of Nichol, B. C., was destroyed by fire Monday. Flames started in the residence section shortly after 1 o'clock. The wind blew a hurricane, and in less than four hours twenty-four houses were in ashes. The Nichol family are homeless. The Crown's Past Co. Company's loss is \$50,000. Canadian Pacific cars were burned at a loss to the company of about \$10,000, and traffic delayed six to ten hours.

Five Hundred Persons Slain.

Dispatches from Constantinople describe the massacre of a caravan by independent Arab warriors belonging to the Bedouin tribes. The whole escort of troops and all the wealthy merchants and their suites composing the caravan, a total of 500 men, were slaughtered with the exception of twenty, who managed to escape.

West Point Exercises End.

The centennial celebration of the military academy closed at West Point, N. Y., with the presentation of diplomas to the one hundredth graduating class. The program included the presentation of a sword to President Roosevelt, an address by Gen. Dick of the visiting board, and remarks by Gen. Miles.

Tornadoes Work Havoc.

Tornadoes in Illinois killed a total of ten persons, suburbs of Peoria and Bloomington suffering the hardest attacks. Property loss will exceed \$1,000,000. Danvers, Ill., is supposed to have been destroyed. The known dead in Minnesota are five.

Board of Review Found Illegal.

Judge Babcock of the common pleas court in Cleveland decided that the board of tax review, as provided in the Longworth "rip-off" bill passed by the late Legislature is unconstitutional. The decision is a victory for Mayor Johnson, who attacked the validity of the law.

Ambassador Choate Honored.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria broke precedents and dined with United States Ambassador Choate at Carlton House, London. Male guests, including Americans, wore knee breeches.

Mail Train Jumps Track.

The fast mail on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad jumped the track at Pulten, Ill. The engine and two mail coaches rolled over a 15-foot embankment. The engineer was injured.

Found Guilty of Double Murder.

Andrew Peterson, on trial for the killing last January at Greenleaf, Kan., of Carl Molt and his niece, Hilda Peterson, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Ten Lives Lost to Tornado.

A tornado struck twelve miles north of Lake Park, Minn., sweeping a trail of death and destruction. It killed ten persons. It destroyed nine farm houses and killed ten persons.

Will Obtain War Claims.

The Civil War claims of Illinois and Ohio for interest on equipment loans have been certified to Congress by Treasury Department; former will get \$1,005,120.

Special Message from Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress urging 20 per cent tariff concession to Cuba, declaring it will not hurt American industries.

Prison for Life for Outlaw.

Mussolino, the notorious brigand, was sentenced at Lucra, Italy, to imprisonment for life.

BOTH SIDES ARE FIRM

NEW ELEMENT ADDED TO ANTHRACITE COAL WAR.

Strike of the Bituminous Miners in the Virginias Adds New Complications—Situation as It Now Stands—Still Working for Peace.

This is the sixth week of the great coal strike in the anthracite districts of Pennsylvania, and a solution of the difficulty, which is daily affecting a larger number of people, apparently is as far off as ever. Already the strike has cost the mine owners, miners, business men of the anthracite region and the public generally the vast sum of \$24,000,000. The operators of the mines are unmoved and unbending. The strikers remain hopeful and determined. The public suffers, with the prospects growing greater each day that their sufferings will become more intense and more disastrous.

The magnates have over half a billion dollars invested in their mines, and yet many of these mines are being flooded and ruined because, while willing to pay the wages of 4,000 coal and iron police, to protect the non-union men they are assembling in the coal regions, the operators will not grant the increase asked by the miners. Hence the negotiations brought about by the National Civic Federation were broken off and the country is forced to witness a struggle, the end of which may mean ruin to many industries and to millions of people.

The situation now may be briefly summed up. Every mine of any consequence in the coal regions is tied up. Many of them are being flooded with water, and men cannot be obtained to pump them. At others clerks, bosses and non-union men are trying to run the pumps and over these a force of 4,000 iron and coal police are keeping guard. The Pennsylvania law makes easy the formation of this private army. By mine owners go to the big cities, hire bums, ex-convicts, discharged prisoners, drunken sailors, the riffraff of the streets and the lodging houses, and bring them to their mines. The operators put badges on them, place weapons in their hands, and thus the "coal and iron police" are created.

What the Fight Means.

The fight now seems to be a waiting one. Victory to belong to the side which can hold out the longest. On the face of it, it would seem as though under such circumstances the strikers would lose. But appearances sometimes deceive. The strikers are united, firm and determined. They can live on little. They have the sympathy of the business interests throughout the anthracite region. They will have the material aid, when asked for, if organized labor everywhere. Fully 48,000 of them have left the coal fields since the strike began and have found work in other occupations, thus enabling the union leaders to better care for those who remain.

On the other hand the cessation of work means a loss to the coal carrying and coal mining roads of \$10,000,000 a month. This is a considerable item even in an age like this, when men talk in millions. Perhaps the roads after another month will be compelled to consider the miners' demand to remain out until they win. For the union it is not now a mere fight for 5 per cent; it is a fight for the future and a fight for their existence. Stubborn as are the operators, the miners are equally resolute. With their own resources they feel confident that they can remain out four months.

Meanwhile a new element has entered the situation—the soft coal strike in the two Virginias, where nearly 20,000 men are idle because of the refusal of the bituminous operators to grant an increase in wages. If this strike succeeds, it will be a serious blow to the coal trade.

In the United Mine Workers' Union succeed in cutting off the supply of soft coal to the eastern markets, thereby forcing the shutting down of mills and factories and railroads, they feel confident that enough influence will be brought to bear upon the operators to compel them to make such concessions as will end both strikes. The two Virginias mine 4,000,000 tons of coal monthly, and this, with the output of the soft coal regions of this State, supplies most of the eastern trade. By cutting this off, the industries of the East would be paralyzed. But such a pressure would be brought to bear upon the operators that a settlement could not long be deferred.

Peace Not Yet Abandoned.

All hopes for a settlement of the trouble have not, however, been abandoned. Under instructions from President Roosevelt an investigation into the whole matter is being conducted by Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor. It should, however, be stated that Mr. Wright is not clothed with the jurisdiction of an arbitrator, nor can Mr. Roosevelt take any official action. The President, however, can informally seek relief from the present situation and he is now employing every resource in his power.

Meanwhile President Mitchell holds in abeyance the call for a national convention of all coal miners, in which the question of a national strike is to come up. This is the measure of last resort.

SPEEDING UP TRAINS.

Railroad Men Making Many Changes in Their Schedules.

Railroad men are interested in watching the development of the idea that increased speed on passenger trains is being called for by the public. Along with the announcement of the 20-hour trains by the New York Central and Lake Shore comes the further announcement of faster trains than ever before for other sections of the country.

ROOT DEFENDS GEN. WOOD.

Upholds His Action in Paying Money to F. B. Thurber in Cuba.

Secretary Root has given out a semi-official statement upholding the action of Gen. Wood in the payment of several thousand dollars to F. B. Thurber for the distribution of reciprocity literature while he was Governor of Cuba. Secretary Root explains that Gen. Wood had complete authority to make the expenditure from the Cuban revenues, and that in his judgment the expenditures were perfectly proper. It was to the interest of Cuba to have the literature circulated, and Thurber and the Export Association had merely acted as agents in the United States.

CONGRESS.

During the early part of the Senate session on Monday the canal appropriation bill was considered. All of the committee amendments were agreed to except that relating to the construction of two additional battleships, two cruisers and two gunboats, action on which was delayed. After a speech by Mr. Simms in support of the bill for the establishment of a national forest reserve in the southern Appalachian mountains discussion of the canal bill was resumed. In the House the anti-anarchy bill was passed. The remainder of the day was devoted to the bill to transfer certain forest reserves from the Interior Department to the Agricultural Department, and to authorize the creation in such reserves of game and fish preserves.

The Senate on Tuesday passed the naval appropriation bill and resumed consideration of the isthmian canal question. Turner delivered an extended argument in support of the Nicaraguan route. A bill was passed appropriating \$15,815 for the relief of the persons who sustained damages by the explosion of an ammunition chest of Battery F, Second United States Artillery, in Chicago, July 1891. The House bill providing for the protection of the President was referred to the judiciary committee. The House defeated the bill to transfer certain forest reserves to the Agricultural Department. The special order for the consideration of the Civil Service bill was taken. The vote of 103 to 73, and for the remainder of the afternoon the author of the measure argued in favor of its passage. Mr. Dillard (Pa.), who presented the rule, announced he was opposed to the government building a cable to the Philippines. He said he favored the construction of an American cable by American capital.

The House bill amending the present law providing for the issuance of passports to persons who owe allegiance to the United States, whether they be citizens of the United States or not, was passed by the House on Wednesday. It was explained by Mr. Foraker that the bill simply was to provide for the issuance of passports to citizens of Porto Rico and the Philippines. The rest of the day was devoted to consideration of the canal bill and the subject of election of the President by popular vote. The House killed the Corliss Pacific bill by striking out the enacting clause. A Senate bill was passed to authorize the town of Lawton, Okla., to use \$150,000 from the sale of town lots for municipal improvements; Anadarko, Okla., \$50,000, and Hobart, Okla., \$50,000. Senate bill was passed to retire four survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition as sergeants in the signal service.

Textile Goods Are Firmly Held.

Stocks well under control. Buyers still show a disposition to hold back orders, yet better terms are not indicated by the conditions of supplies. The fall print basis has been established, at least for the time. Inquiries are larger for export grades of cotton goods. Sales in all lines are limited. Quiet conditions are also reported in wooleens, some cancellations following the better deliveries by mills recently idle through strikes.

Satisfactory weather in the leading producing regions had a depressing influence on cotton grain and woolen advances was lost. Cash prices were slow to react, owing to the extremely strong statistical position, but the next crop options fully reflected the progress at the farms.

Failures This Week in the United States.

Failures this week in the United States were 218, against 191 last week, 187 the preceding week and 138 the corresponding week last year, and in Canada 16, against 20 last week, 12 the preceding week and 20 last year.

Chicago.

Most of the leading commodities show seasonable fluctuations. Grain markets, though at least in the sense that the preponderance of news has been against price maintenance. Yet declines have not been so severe as was expected when the week opened under this influence. Much of the depression comes from the good crop reports in better grain countries, which weaken confidence in corn and oats and makes a sympathetic weakness in wheat. At the same time wheat receipts have not increased as much as expected, and there is a continued good cash demand. Exports for the week were 4,000,000 bushels, wheat, 2,400,000; corn, 1,600,000; with 8,900,000 in the previous week, and 6,645,000 a year ago.

Washington Notes.

Rag time is barred from the popular concerts of the Marine Band at Washington. Senator Harris declares engineering difficulties presented by the Panama route to be insuperable.

Tourists may now pay customs duties through express companies and avoid delay at ports in getting checks cashed.

Ambassador von Holleben of Germany becomes dean of the diplomatic corps at Washington, succeeding Lord Pauncefoot.

Philippine Insurrection Is Ended Except in Mindanao.

Acting Gov. Wright called civil rule can be established in every island now.

Senior Rucenmino in testimony before House committee said Filipino agents in Europe who are at odds make independence impossible.

Amnesty bill, which will free Estes G. Rathbone and G. F. Neely, convicted of Cuban postal frauds, has been signed by President Palma; it will free other Americans also.

President Roosevelt opened national convention of American military surgeons.

Over 26,000,000 quinine pills and 250,000 "first aid" packets used during Spanish war.

A twenty million dollars is to be distributed among the architects and builders of the country under the provisions of the omnibus public building bill just signed by the President.

Scandal has been created in Washington by a Senator who is charged with drinking too heavily at a party, breaking up the party and \$500 worth of bribe-bribe belonging to his boss.

Admiral Greenhalgh told of protests against the recommendation of a court inquiry into the court-martialed for recent actions in Venice, and the case will probably be dropped.

Army officers who gained distinction in Cuba, Philippines and China have been promoted by President Roosevelt.

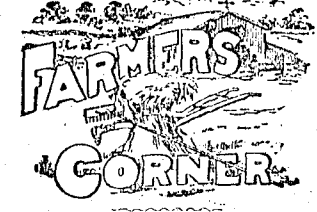
C. Bates and George W. Davis have been made major generals; only two West Pointers on list.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

"Peace in South Africa has greatly improved the outlook. Foreign industrial markets will quickly benefit by the development of that country, and the establishment of a national forest reserve will have a helpful influence in monetary circles. Owing to the present exceptional home consumption producers in this country may not be able to take advantage of the opportunity immediately, but even the indirect effects must be beneficial. Domestic gold mining will have but the one drawback of labor disputes, which have reduced the earning power of a large force. Outside the limits of this influence there is little cause for complaint. Orders are large and distribution is less interrupted by the scarcity of money than in the past. Mills show an increase of 6.8 per cent over last year and 17.4 per cent over 1900."

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade sums up the industrial situation.

Continuing. The Review says: "Contrary to expectations,



FARMER'S CORNER

Remedy for Scaly Leg.

The disease, scaly leg, is well known to all who keep poultry, and while it is considered that the presence of this trouble does not affect the health of the fowl, it is an objectionable trouble and ought to be removed. There is good reason to believe that the comfort for the scaly leg is due to a parasite and the working of the mite must be more or less annoying to the birds.

The illustration shows how the scaly leg looks, and it will be seen that it differs from the other leg trouble known as tuberculosis. The penetrating of the mites beneath the scales causes them to protrude so that to reach the mites and remove the cause of the trouble the scales must be removed. Soak the legs in warm, soapy water until the scales are softened somewhat, then remove them with a



SCALY LEG ON FOWLS.

dull knife. If bleeding results, soak the legs a little while longer.

Prepare an ointment of two drachms of balsam of Peru, mixed with two ounces of vaseline and apply this after the scales have been removed. The ointment should be applied by spreading it on a cloth and bandaging the legs of the fowls. Renew every two days until a cure is effected.

Pure Bred Cattle in Iowa.

Iowa not only has the reputation of being the greatest agricultural State in the Union, but that it leads as well in the production of fine cattle. In the breeding of shorthorns it stands first, and the sale of these cattle clearly shows that the business is on a good paying basis. The average of the sales of Iowa shorthorns the last year has been from \$200 to \$725 a head, with the majority of sales ranging from \$300 to \$500 a head. The breeders of Hereford cattle in Iowa enjoy a good healthy trade in their favorites, breeding about one-third of all the Hereford cattle in the United States, and represented by over three hundred breeders, two hundred of whom are members of the association. Thus Iowa stands fourth in the production and sale of Hereford cattle, and the prices obtained at the public sales averaged from \$200 to \$300 a head. Although there are ten times as many shorthorns in the United States, and three times as many Herefords as Aberdeen-Angus, yet the farmers and breeders of Iowa are reaching out for the latter kind, and Iowa cattle, having nearly three hundred breeders raising one-third of all the Angus cattle in the United States, showing a growth and increase within the State of 800 per cent in the last ten years.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Oleo Sold for Butter.

The oleo people have always made a strong point of oleo being a cheap butter for the poor man, and many have been the crocodile tears shed by the oleo trust over the inability of the poor man to pay the high price for cow butter. Of course every one knows how readily the oleo makers sacrifice themselves for the poor, butterless laboring man, but we have never been able to obtain figures showing the exact extent of the sacrifice until the last report of the Pennsylvania dairy and food commission came to hand.

This report shows that out of 1,482 samples bought for butter in the Pennsylvania groceries 1,195 of them were oleo. As the above was sold at butter prices, the poor man had to pay about \$119 over what he could have bought the oleo for under its own name. This is philanthropy at 10 cents per pound excess profit.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Thin Hind Sows.



Thin Hind Sows.

One of the best plans of avoiding infertility of eggs, if it be really due to the forcing of eggs during the winter, is to have a number of selected fowls that are kept solely for the purpose of supplying the eggs that are to be hatched. While this plan would entail considerable labor and a separate pen, it would also enable poultry-raisers to utilize the valuable two and three-year-old hens that are not equal to the task of heavy winter laying.

It is advocated by some authorities that more heavy grain and less in the way of mash be fed to laying hens, the claim being that the vitality of the bird can be kept up longer by this method.

High Quality Strawberry.

For large berries of high quality, Marshall, William Belt and Sample are valuable, but for market berries, where quality is desired, Excelsior for early, followed by Warfield, Haverland, Clyde, Sample, William Belt and Buhaich, will, with good culture, give desirable results. Some of the newer sorts are promising, but need further trial. Senator Dunlap, Rough Rider, Empress and Parson's Beauty are all berries of much promise, but every grower should carefully select such varieties as are suited to his methods of culture and environment. Michigan Station Bulletin.

The Mire at Floating Time.

Much of the success that should attend horse-breeding depends upon the

care and attention bestowed upon the mare toward and off foaling time, as then not only are her own health and safety at stake, but the welfare of her progeny is also a matter for serious consideration. It is therefore necessary that extra precautions be adopted and intelligent observation maintained in order that mare and foal may pass through this critical period in the most satisfactory manner.—Prof. George Fleming.

Don't Use Milk Preservatives.

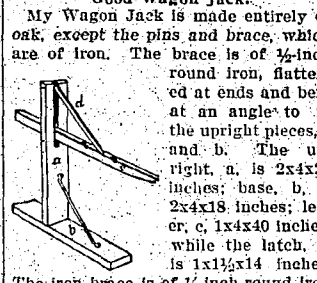
Several so-called milk preservatives are being offered this year that were not on the market a year ago, and the claim is made for at least one of them that it will not in any way injure the milk. It would seem almost unnecessary to advise farmers to avoid these preservatives, for the use of them will mean trouble. The local board of health in nearly every town in the country sufficiently large to have such a body of men, backed by the law, will make more trouble this year than ever before. Formalin and other chemicals used for the preservation of milk are very injurious to health, and laws against the use of them are rigorously enforced. Unfortunately, the farmer cannot control the milk after it leaves his hands, but as many farmers deliver the product of their dairies direct to the consumer this warning is meant for them. The writer has personal knowledge that the utmost precautions are being taken in many States, and there is no way of fooling these authorities. In some sections the law has been changed so that a term of imprisonment has been added to the heavy fine that was imposed a year ago. In other sections fine and imprisonment takes the place of fine or imprisonment.

Watch the Hogs Carefully.

A hog that does not care for its corn is an object of suspicion. It should at once be separated from the herd. Both the sick pig and the herd, which are as yet apparently well, should be thoroughly disinfected—themselves and their yards, nests and feeding troughs—and put on a laxative, cooling diet. On a failure of the off-spring to recover at once, or the appearance of further disorders in the herd, resort immediately to stringent measures to cure hog cholera—for the chances are that your herd has this fatal disease.

We are convinced that every farm on which swine are kept should be provided with a dipping tank for swine, in order to keep the stock free from lice and skin disease by an occasional dipping, and especially to disinfect the hogs in case of a threatened outbreak of cholera. The dipping tank is a comparatively cheap appliance.—Nebraska Farmer.

Good Wagon Jack.



Good Wagon Jack.

My Wagon Jack is made entirely of oak, except the pins and brace, which are of iron. The brace is of 1/2-inch round iron, flattened at ends and bent at an angle to fit the upright pieces, a and b. The upright, a, is 2x12x28 inches; base, b, is 2x12x18 inches; lever, c, is 1x12x14 inches, while the latch, d, is 1x12x14 inches.

Overfeeding of Poultry.

Irregular feeding usually means overfeeding. The fowl, like other animals, that are not fed at proper intervals, is liable to eat too much at one time, and suffer from indigestion. But such suffering means ceasing of egg production for the fowl as surely as it does of milk production in the cow. There is but one way to prevent this, and that is the feeding at regular hours, and if any cause, as an enforced absence from home, delays the feeding hour, give less rather than more to the flock and see that the larger and more greedy ones do not obtain more than their proper share. Even missing one feeding entirely is not as bad for them as getting too much at one time, and if any time is an excuse for a hearty feeding it is just before they go to roost at night. Then they can digest it before morning. Whether too much at that time ever gives them the nightmare or not we cannot say, but we never saw or heard any indications of it.—American Cultivator.

Passing of the Public Range.

According to a telegram from Helena, Mont., the cattlemen of the Northwest are buying land rapidly and settling down with their herds. They have begun to realize that the public range will soon be a thing of the past, and that the man who would continue in the business of raising cattle must have land of his own upon which to graze them. This is an encouraging feature of the live stock industry, for it means more cattle on the same number of acres and better cattle than have been produced by the ranges. At the same time it makes the cattlemen independent and no longer at the mercy of the seasons, compelled to move hither and thither with their herds in order to find sustenance for them.

The Stable Floor.

Undoubtedly the most convenient floor of a stable is of cement. The ideal floor is made of cement, with movable plank floors for the stalls. In localities where the soil is of a clayey nature the natural soil will make a very satisfactory floor if the stalls are floored with plank and plank gutters are provided for the manure. Such a floor makes an excellent temporary arrangement, and cement can be purchased and laid as time and funds will permit.

Trimming the Trees.

No farmer should intrust the trimming of his trees to an inexperienced person. More harm is done by "tree butchers" than by leaving the trees untouched. To saw off limbs, right and left, without regard to the nature of the tree or its symmetry, and to simply cut away limbs that are in the way, should not be practiced. The trimming or pruning of a tree requires skill and judgment.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

An Excursion Train Wrecked at Black River—Census Estimates the Value of Farms and Farm Property in State—Jilted Youth Tries Suicide.

One man was killed, three probably fatally injured and over forty others more or less seriously hurt by the wreck at Black River of a Detroit and Mackinac excursion train carrying over 500 people. The train, which was under the auspices of the Detroit and Mackinac Society of Alpena, left there at 7:15 a. m. for Saginaw, and was made up of an engine and twelve coaches. At Black River the engine jumped the track, and when Engineer Hopper saw the air brakes the sudden stop threw the first three coaches into the ditch. The first car was cut in two, and it was in this coach that August Grosinski met his death. The escape from death of others was miraculous. Grosinski's little son occupied the same seat with him, but was uninjured. The injured were extricated from the wreck with frantic haste and given all possible relief pending the arrival of the relief train, which brought eight surgeons from Alpena. Two hundred feet of the track was torn up by the wreck.

Shows Value of Michigan.

The census bureau has issued a bulletin on the agriculture of Michigan showing that the farms of the State on July 1, 1900, numbered 298,381 and were valued at \$282,517,710, of which amount 27 per cent represents the value of the buildings and 73 per cent the value of the land and improvements other than buildings. The value of farm implements and machinery was \$28,735,280 and live stock \$79,042,444, making the total value of farm property \$390,355,734. The total value of farm products for 1929 was \$140,547,081, of which 37 per cent represents the value of animal products and 63 per cent the crops, including forest products. The total value of farm products exceeds that for 1889 by 75 per cent.

Young Lad Attempts Suicide.

Henry Wandrei, a lad of 18, attempted suicide in Jackson by inhaling illuminating gas. He had turned on the fixture in his room and thrown his trousers against the door to prevent the escape of gas. Wandrei was unconscious when found, and his life was saved with difficulty. Despondency over being jilted by a young woman is given as the cause of the attempt.

Noses Split by Lightning.

William Regan and Frank Slater, carpenters, had a peculiar experience in an electric storm at St. Joseph. They were passing a tree when it was struck by lightning. The bolt also struck each of the noses—splitting the noses. Both men were knocked down and were unconscious for several hours.

Fruit Damaged Near Sparta.

The worst storm in Michigan for just south of Sparta. Trees were torn from the ground near Englishville, and a barn belonging to a man named Sholtz was carried high in the air and then dashed to fragments. Fruit growers will suffer heavily. This, together with raspberry rust, makes the outlook anything but promising.

State News in Brief.

The thrashers of Livingston County have organized for mutual benefit. An Owosso man who is stone blind has just finished remodeling his house. The Flat Rock bank will move into its new and commodious building this week. A stock exchange has been organized at Grand Rapids and has already begun business. The Quincy News says that some one is using dynamite to kill fish in the lakes of that vicinity. The thrashers of Wayne County have formed a union to keep prices at a figure slightly above the old rates. The project for a tri-county fair, to take in Oceana, northern Muskegon and western Newaygo counties, has been revived. Robert Sullivan, an aged Bay City carpenter, fell from a scaffold, and his building on the Kawakawia road was dead when picked up. Henry W. Wood, one of the wealthiest men in Kalamazoo, met his death by being run down by an electric car. He was a bachelor and nearly 80 years of age. The Sunday school pupils of Ionia County will mix patriotism with religion on July 4. That date has been set for the annual rally of the Sunday schools of the county. The 6-year-old daughter of Mike Sarkis, living at Kearsarge, died as a result of being badly burned. She was playing about a fire in the woods, when her clothing caught. A St. Paul contractor, who received the contract for relaying the steel on the Soo line, between Gladstone and the Soo, threw up his job after laying eight miles of steel at a loss of \$400,000. The railroad company will complete the work. Twelve-year-old John Smith got in front of No. 8, fast east-bound Lehigh Valley express, at Battle Creek, and was knocked thirty feet by a train which was running twenty miles an hour. The lad escaped with a few slight scalp wounds. James Harris, a laborer in a Rapid City sawmill, had a narrow escape from death. His clothing caught on a rapidly revolving shaft and he was, instantly stripped dead except his shoes. Although he was thrown several feet he was not seriously injured. John Link, a Soo workman on a dredge, lost his hat in the river. He dived after it, but was seized with a cramp and drowned. Oakland County farmers are unable to secure needed farm help, even though high wages and short hours are held out as inducements. Bert Roberts, of Moscow, in company with three other young people, visited Farwell lake on a fishing expedition. As the party were nearing shore young Roberts suddenly fell lifeless to the side of the boat. Heart failure was the cause of death. David Young attempted suicide at Camden by taking opium. Physicians were called soon en masse to save him. Young had been despondent. Gottlieb Boller, 81 years old, flagman for the Michigan Central at the North street crossing in Jackson, was run down and killed by three freight cars which were being switched down the yard. Most of the business men of Ravenna who were burned recently are making preparations to rebuild, and one of them at least, Carl Stauder, doesn't propose to be burned out again if he can help it. He is going to build his new store entirely of cement, with practically no wood in it.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR JUNE 22.

EXPOSITION BY JOHN R. SLATER.

Temperance Lesson.

Romans 13:14. Memory verse, 12:11. Golden Text.—Let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armor of light.—Rom. 13:12.

The passage selected for this temperance lesson cannot readily be twisted into a dissertation on liquor laws, prohibitive or otherwise; it insists on being personal, and that is what we need in our temperance lessons in the Sunday school. What the apostle argues is that each Christian man must live the life of the spirit, which is a life in which the flesh is not to be misunderstood because of the passages in which he uses these terms in a special sense. He was no ascetic, nor did he in any way encourage the pernicious error that the body is in itself evil, a source of sin, and therefore to be treated as an enemy. On the contrary he believed, as any thoroughly healthy mind must believe, that the body is and must be during the present life the most efficient and most important instrument of the spirit, and therefore must be cared for and consecrated to God's service.

In the churches of Paul's time there were many men who had appeared to enter upon the life of faith, professing assent to the teachings of the gospel and a desire to obey them, yet without the strong effort of will that was necessary to ward off sin, completely away from former sins. The apostle spent little time in the merely theoretical inquiry whether these persons had or had not been regenerated—whether their faith was true or spurious. He summoned them to a complete forsaking of all known sin because Christ had called them. They had heard the voice; this was certain. Whether they had once truly yielded to it or had been self-deceived or consciously insincere was not the important question. The main question was, what will you do now? Will you go on living as if Christ had not lived and died for you, and will you then think that in writing and unholily and harmful to the highest life, leaving it behind forever? This was the motive which he appealed—the love of Christ. He said little about the bad social effects of intemperance or impurity, though terrible examples of these could be found in any city of the Roman empire; he did not dwell on the wrongs done to one's kindred and friends by excess. What he urged was that men who were stumbling in the mire of self-indulgence should turn their eyes to the waiting Saviour and so in utter disgust with their miserable condition should cry "Him for rescue."

But the lesson applicable not merely to those who have fallen into gross and habitual sins. It is applicable as well to the young, looking out upon life and deciding those great questions of profession, of habits, of amusements, that so largely determine mature character. "Be not deceived; the religion of health to all the bests thereof" is the apostle's injunction. To give to the body, with all its natural and healthful appetites and needs, that which is its due; this is a duty—this kind of "making provision for the flesh" has been neglected for centuries by many excellent Christians who misapprehend the relation of health to virtue. But to give to the body the chief place, to determine great questions of duty and conscience and destiny according to its desires, is to make a blunder which may end in the ruin of the soul.

Much of the literature of the day is subtly carnal; not openly immoral, but simply making the physical life the main thing, of which mental and moral phenomena are incidental or accidental results. This kind of teaching is far more harmful in the end to society and the welfare of mankind than mere improprieties of speech in fiction or poetry. The Christian church must stand firm against this new materialism, fatalism, if it would preserve the meaning and moral value of its teachings. And in the personal life of the individual the questions of temperance, involving the control of all the appetites, must be settled not upon grounds of mere expediency, but upon the high plane of Christ's duty and privilege in view of the well-known wisdom of the King and the necessities of his kingdom.

Next Lesson—Review.

Wagner and His Dog Pops.

Richard Wagner was devoted to dogs, and Pops had become Wagner's property during his stay at Riga. He had belonged in the first place to an English merchant, but because passionately attached to Wagner and followed him everywhere, lying on his doorstep at night. The original owner found it useless to attempt to keep him, and in the habit of taking a daily bath in the canal. It is said that he kept up this habit even in winter, provided he could find a hole in the ice. Wagner always insisted that Pops helped him to compose "Tannhauser." When he was at the piano singing the dog would occasionally jump to the table, peer into his face, and howl piteously. Then Wagner would address his eloquent critic, "What, it does not suit you?" and, slinking the animal's paw, he would say, paraphrasing Shakespeare, "Well, I will do thy bidding gently." Pops is frequently mentioned in his correspondence. If Wagner remained too long at his work Pops would remind him it was time to walk. "I am done up, and must get into the open air," he writes once. "Pops won't leave me in peace any longer."

Kept Her Word.

Mr. Martin was talking at the dinner table, in his usual clever manner, about the inconsistency of women. "These young ladies who protest that they are never going to marry," he broke out. "Everybody knows they will believe their own words at the very first opportunity."

In the Swim.

"There," said Mrs. Cumrox, "I guess we have at last captured the Van Flams as entertainers. We are going to have it put in the papers that our recent entertainment cost \$40,000."

Mere Matter of Taste.

"How do you like that soup?" inquired the barber. "Some people say it's better than the last."

Business of Nobody.

"The train rushed out of the tunnel into bright daylight and slowed up at the station. 'Sawyer, Sawyer!' called the brakeman. 'An extremely pretty woman turned round indignantly and exclaimed: 'I don't care if you did. We're married.'"

Likely to Win.

Jinks—Got a case in court, eh? Winks—Yes, and I'll win, too. "Both law and justice on your side, I suppose?" "Um! I don't know as to that, but I've got the highest-priced lawyers."

A Breakfast-Table Decision.

"I understand that Jenkins took the thirty-third degree."

Bright Youth.

Stern Father—But you have no money. If you marry my daughter you will have to live on wind.

The Young Man—Thank you, sir.

Then I may count on you to raise the wind, eh?

DARING WOMAN EXPLORER.

Boston Club Woman to Penetrate the Wilds of Central Africa. An American woman, Mrs. Emma Shreve Colclough, sailed Tuesday from Marseilles, France, for Africa, where she is to engage in exploration. Her labors are to be carried on in the central portion of the dark continent, where no white woman has ever penetrated. Mrs. Colclough is experienced in travel. She explored in Alaska on several occasions and has been to various parts of the South Sea Islands. She is named after her.

Mrs. Colclough is widely known as a writer and a club woman and did very effective work in Cuba during the months that followed the Spanish war. In Africa Mrs. Colclough will lead an African inland from Lake Victoria to the Nile, and will penetrate as far as it is possible for her to go.

G. A. R. OF MICHIGAN.

NEARLY 4,000 ATTEND ENCAMPMENT AT PONTIAC.

Reports Show Aggregate Loss of Membership for Year Ending December 31 Was 1,040—Edward C. Anthony Elected the New Commander.

Pontiac correspondence.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 veterans of the Civil War and members of the Wounded and Dependent Commanders of the thirty-fourth annual encampment of the Department of Michigan G. A. R. and the nineteenth annual convention of the W. R. C. The encampment is considered as successful as any that has been held in years.

The sessions of the department G. A. R. began Wednesday morning at the opera house. Mayor Gulliford welcomed the delegates and Department Commander Van Kleef responded. The morning session was given up to the reports of the various officials of the encampment. Each report was referred to a committee.

Membership Is Falling Off.

The report of the assistant adjutant general shows that during the year ending Dec. 31 there was a loss in membership of 524. Of this number there were 413 deaths. The aggregate loss of the year was 1,040. Dec. 31 there were 368 posts in the State, with an aggregate membership of 14,400. June 30 preceding there were 344 posts and 14,551 members. The estimated value of the department and post property in the State is \$87,500.19.

The report of Adj. Pond says he has passed at least 500 school buildings in the past year and on not more than five were flags displayed. He urges all veterans to see that the school houses in their districts have flags with them. He urged every school day of the year.

At the afternoon session Gen. John C. Black of Chicago, who was present as official representative of National Commander-in-chief Torrance, delivered an address. He referred to the Union army as the only one that ever conquered a foe and that made friends with them. To illustrate this he pointed out that recently at a reunion of Confederate soldiers he saw present a company of Sons of Confederates who wore the blue uniform and who had just returned from the Spanish war.

Campfire Largely Attended.

The campfire in the evening was the principal affair of the encampment. Over 3,000 people were in attendance and remained until the last of the entertainment. Col. S. S. Matthews acted as chairman. Department Commander Van Kleef gave a short address. Capt. E. M. Allen of Portland spoke in place of Mrs. C. V. Pond, who could not be present. He gave an eloquent address and had many of his audience in tears.

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Leander D. Van Kleef of Pontiac was elected senior vice-commander unanimously; M. D. Richardson of Lake City, was elected junior vice-commander; W. W. Root of Mason, treasurer; Rev. Wm. Putnam of Lansing, chaplain; Fayette Wyckoff of Lansing, assistant adjutant general; Charles D. Blanchard of Philadelphia, assistant quartermaster general; E. B. Penion of Detroit, O. Tomlinson of Plainfield, Charles E. Foote of Kalamazoo, Thomas L. Taylor of St. Joseph, W. J. Just of Ionia, council of administration. All of the elections were unanimous.

New Officers of the W. R. C.

The newly elected officers of the W. R. C. are as follows: Department president, Mrs. Lydia C. Hopkins of Detroit; senior vice-president, Mrs. Vna E. Reidfield of Jackson; junior vice-president, Mrs. Julia E. Hayward of Pontiac; treasurer, Florence R. Mooney of Detroit; chaplain, Emil Wilson; executive board, Elizabeth D. Kinney, Ella Herndon, Mary Parham, Adelaide Wallace, Gelia Westfall. Mrs. Loece of Lansing was elected delegate-at-large to the national encampment, and Miss Turner of Kalamazoo, alternate.

A Hard One.

Mrs. Van Boaster—George, the baby is just beginning to take after you.

Mrs. Van Boaster—In what way, my dear?

Mrs. Van Boaster—He began crying this morning.

Bright Youth.

Stern Father—But you have no money. If you marry my daughter you will have to live on wind.

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The Avalanche.

J. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Senatorial Convention.

A Republican convention for the 28th Senatorial district is hereby called to meet at Doherty Opera House, Clare, Mich., Friday June 20th, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator for said district, to be voted for at the ensuing November election, and to transact such other business as may come before it. The several counties are entitled to representation as follows:

Alcona,	3	Iosco,	7
Arenac,	6	Missaukee,	6
Clare,	6	Ogemaw,	6
Crawford,	2	Oscoda,	2
Gladwin,	4	Roscommon,	2

S. C. KIRKMAN, Chairman.

STUART GORTON,
Secy. Sen'l. Committee.
Dated Clare, June 6, 1902.

The value of the Dingley law has been demonstrated, and there is not the slightest evidence that the time has yet arrived to change any of its provisions.—Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.

The Democrats are arranging to make an issue of the Philippine water cure. The idea of Democrats having anything to do with water.—Republican, Davenport, Ia.

No Free-Trade paper has yet explained how a reduction of the tariff on Cuban sugar is going to help Cuba, when "the tariff is a tax," (the consumer pays the tax) and the United States, not Cuba, is the consumer. We will give a leather medal to the first Democratic exchange that will explain this.—Republican, Benton, Illinois.

Now there are said to be political rainmakers in Washington who intimate that if the President persists in prosecuting the trusts, the Democrats will nominate some man like ex-Secretary Whitney, of New York, who will have a campaign fund of \$20,000,000 and thus make the Democracy the party of the combinations.—Journal, Indianapolis.

Our iron industry still keeps booming. The latest statistics show that we are this year breaking all records in the production of iron, and yet there is no increase, but rather a steady decrease in the stock, showing that big as the production is, the demand is still greater. We are now far ahead of any other nation in the production of iron, with a continual increasing output.—Inquirer, Bedford, Pa.

It is difficult to imagine a better balanced selection of domestic matter than is found in the July Dollinetor, adapted as it is to the trying needs of hot weather. Housewives will especially appreciate the suggestions contained in Summer Salads and Cheese Dishes, the chapter on mayonnaise, the recipes for preparing cherries, and the directions for hot weather beverages. In addition is an article useful at any season on braising, frying and sauteing meats.

A Washington dispatch says large numbers of seventeen-year locusts have made their appearance in that city, and reports of similar visitation have reached the Department of Agriculture from Altoona, Pa., and Nashville, Tenn. The department sent 5,000 postal cards throughout the country, asking for immediate reports on the first appearance of the locusts. The department has a full record of their appearance in 1885, and its experts know where to look for them this year. According to the charts Maryland and Indiana, with the adjoining counties of their neighbor states, are to be most effected by the pest.

The latest Canadian order-in-council is to forbid Japanese and Chinese cutting shingle bolts or logs from the crown lands. This means that hundreds of Japanese will be driven into the United States, as they were almost exclusively employed. The laws are also being passed against Chinese, and although they are arriving by hundreds on every ship, and the Canadian Government gets \$100 a head, the Chinamen find that nearly all avenues are blocked in the way of making a living in Canada, so they walk into the United States, Canada getting the tax, and the State of Washington getting the Chinamen. The inadequate United States immigration staff cannot prevent the Chinamen crossing the line, while white men who smuggle them over are getting rich at \$100 a head.—New York Tribune.

PINE BARRENS.

Big attempt is being made to reclaim these lands.

The closing of the deal for 65,000 acres of land in Roscommon county by which title passes to a Chicago investment company, is a matter of interest and importance to all the people of Michigan. Roscommon county is in the heart of the "Michigan Desert." It is the locality that has been weighed down by a reputation of being in the pine barrens, and the pine barrens have been described as worthless land, whose reclamation would be impossible. During the past few years many plans have been made to reclaim these lands. It has been proposed to convert them into forest preserves, hunting preserves, fishing preserves, to make them the center of experiments in forestry and numerous other things, but it has seldom been suggested to utilize them for farming or grazing, or that they be made productive like other lands.

It is notable therefore that a commercial company, tempted, doubtless by the low price of the land and confident of its ability to overcome the report that they are untillable, unproductive and useless, has mustered courage to buy a large tract, and announced the intention of opening it for colonization. What the state thought too difficult to attempt, a private corporation has undertaken, and at private expense, there is no doubt, it will be shown that great part of the so-called pine barrens is good land. Instead of going to waste, it should be made to support a large number of people; its resources should be cultivated under the tutelage of agricultural experts, and the work should be conducted under the direction and at the expense of the state.

The fact that 65,000 acres is to be placed at once upon the market, and presumably judiciously advertised, is an excellent step, but it is after all only such a beginning as should pave the way for further efforts in the same direction. The operations of the Chicago organization, conducted for purposes of profit, will do much to illustrate what could be done if the work were undertaken on the scale which its importance deserves. The 65,000 acres, divided into farms, will support a farming population of perhaps 3000 people. There is more than enough land in the upper part of the lower peninsula, to support 100 or 200 times as many. If the state has no men who are capable of devising ways and means of getting people to settle on these lands, the methods of the corporation should be watched and imitated. The reputation of the country should be speedily overcome, and the resultant benefits would be so great that if ever anything is done in a public way the surprise will be that it was done so tardily.—Det. Tribune.

Let the Free Traders cheer up—When airships come into general use they can sail right over the Custom Houses and Dingley schedules.—Journal, Kansas City.

It has become fashionable again among our Democratic contemporaries to cry down the tariff, and so long as the Democrats keep the truth on their side there is no fault to find with their endeavor; but they are so ardent for causes that they are often guilty of misrepresentation. Some of the papers are prompted by the anthracite coal strike to raise a cry against the Dingley law, just as if it could be attached the blame for present high prices and other disturbances. This is not a new mistake, for the "Bulletin" took occasion years ago to correct a local speaker during a campaign who indulged in such a claim.

Not having looked to see, the Democrats do not relate that anthracite coal has been on the free list for years. There has been no duty upon it and therefore the enthusiastic declamations against this terrible and crushing law fall flat. The Dingley law has nothing in it, not a word or a syllable, which is profitable to the coal barons.

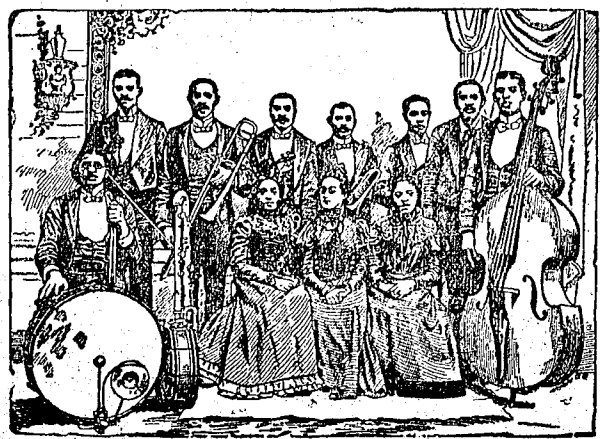
It is not likely that a statement of these facts will deter some papers from going right on and howling about the injustice of the tariff on this account, for so long as the people do not know the difference it sounds like a real genuine cause for complaint and a substantial reason why the Dingley tariff should be overturned.—Bulletin, Norwich, Connecticut.

Saves Two From Death.

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armonk, N. Y., "but when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and today she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for coughs and colds. 50c and \$1.00 bottles. Guaranteed by L. Fournier. Trial bottles free.

The Canadian Jubilee Singers.

Opera House, Monday Evening, June 23d, 1902.



The Canadian Jubilee singers will give an entertainment at the Opera House, next Monday Evening, the 23d. We give herewith a letter of commendation from the pastor of a church at Seward, Nebraska.

To Whom It May Concern:—The Canadian Jubilee Singers gave an entertainment in this city, in the M. E. church, last night. It was chaste and elevating. The solos

showed great compass of voice, and the plantation melodies captured the house. Not only the singers, but those that rendered the instrumental music, showed that they were artists in their profession.

J. GALLAGHER, Ph. D.,
Pastor M. E. Church.
Admission 15, 35 and 50 cts. Tickets for reserved seats at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Crawford. } ss.
At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Thursday, the 12th day of June, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles Hicks, (deceased.)
On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Phileas M. Hoyt, administrator of said estate, praying for a license to sell the Real Estate of said deceased, for the purpose of paying the just debts outstanding against said estate, and the necessary expenses incurred in administering the same, and that other and such further proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such case made and provided.

THURSDAY IT IS ORDERED, That Monday, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said Charles Hicks, and all other persons interested in said Estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CRAWFORD AVANCE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Crawford, for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,
June 19, 1902 Judge of Probate.

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of CRAWFORD. } ss.
At a session of the Probate Court, for the County of Crawford, holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, on Monday, the 16th day of June, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

PRESENT, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Alonzo M. Purchase.
On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Krastus Purchase, Administrator of said Estate, stating that he is now ready and prepared to render his final account of his administration, and prays that a time and place may be assigned for the examination of his final account with said Estate.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1902, at two o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin and heirs of said Alonzo M. Purchase, and all other persons interested in said Estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the Village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is Further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CRAWFORD AVANCE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Crawford, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,
June 19th JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Land Office at Marquette, Mich.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on July 6th, 1902, viz: Homestead application No. 0053, of David Spencer, for the South East 1/4 of Sec. 32, T27, N2W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John J. Stephan, Leon Stephan, George Stephan and Frank Ingerson, all of Grayling, Mich.

THOMAS SCADDEN,
May 22, 1902 REGISTER.

\$25 to \$100 a Day.

Plugs got from \$10 to \$40 and good auctioneers from \$25 to \$100 a day. I have a course of five lessons in auctioneering, covering every phase of the work. Send 25c.

T. S. FISK, Fairmont, Minn.
General Auctioneer and President Minnesota State Auctioneer's Association.

GO TO SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The leading Dealers in

Dry Goods,
—AND—
Furnishing Goods
Shoes,
FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,
Hardware,
Tinware, Glassware,
Crockery,
Hay, Grain, Feed
—AND—
Building Material.

Farmers, call,

and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby
We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint, the peer of all others.

Salling, Hanson & Company,

DEALERS IN—
Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

Here is a Group of Star Attractions

For this week's trading at our store!

Read about them. You will find it worth while!

Special:

Men's Negligee Shirts, nobby, stylish shirts, dark and light colors, with or without collars, detachable cuffs only 50c.

Fancy striped white goods at 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c and 25c per yard.

Fancy Dress Lawns, all colors, 5c per yard.

Fine Waist Gingham, all colors, 12c per yard.

Summer Corsets at 25c and 50c.

Men's good working Shirts, 25c & 50c

Ladies' Shirt Waists, newest makes, at 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, and \$2.50.

A handsome line of Ladies Parasols, all the latest styles, at reasonable prices.

Save your Coupons and get Furniture Free.



KRAMER BROS.

The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants,
Strictly One Price.
The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

Black Smithing AND Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

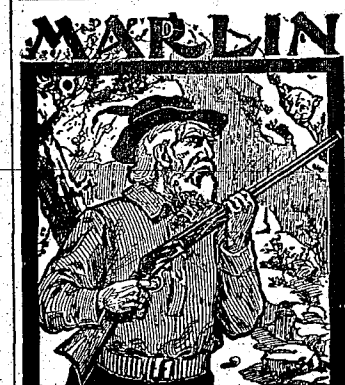
HORSE SHOEING

will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of reapers and mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines. Prices right for work or stock.

mar14-1y DAVID FLAGG.



INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and loaded bullets in large caliber rifles. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to target guns that the small bore can not give. The Marlin Model 1895 Repeater has a "Special Smokeless Bullet" for up-to-date information see our catalog, mailed for 3 stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS

Anyone sending a sketch and description of an invention, or a model, will receive a free opinion from our expert. We also receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$5 a year for one copy. MUNN & Co. 381 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 225 F St., Washington, D. C.

AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY

THE "TOLEDO BLADE,"

TOLEDO, OHIO.

178,000. Circulation 178,000
The Great National Weekly News paper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of daily news. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do not read daily newspapers, and yet do not want to miss the news. This kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route"

TIME CARD GOING NORTH.

LY. GRAYLING.	AR. AT MARQUETTE
Mackinac Express, 4:15 P. M.	6:50 P. M.
Marquette Exp., 5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Way Freight, 8:30 A. M.	8:55 A. M.
Accommodation, 12:00 M.	3:40 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

DETROIT EXPRESS.	AR. AT DAY CITY
Express, 2:40 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
N. Y. Express, 5:00 A. M.	6:10 A. M.
Accommodation, 6:10 A. M.	9:50 A. M.

LEWISTON BRANCH.

Accommodation, 6:00 A. M.	Rev't, 1:45 P. M.
A. W. CAMPBELL, O. W. RUGGLES, Local Agent.	

Detroit & Charlevoix R. Co.

Time Table No. 2.

Trains run by Ninetieth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

Frederic Accommodation Mixed	Stations.	Alba Accommodation Mixed
P. M.		P. M.
5:10 Dep.	Frederic	Arr. 12:05
	Anasable River	
*5:27	Muirhead	*11:45
5:42	Deward	11:30
	Manistee River	11:22
*5:55	Blue Lake Jct.	*11:19
	Crooked Lake	
	Blue Lake	
	Squaw Lake	
*6:00	Manistee River	*11:14
*6:14	Lake Harold	*10:58
6:25	Alba	10:50
*6:42	Green River	*10:25
*7:05	Jordan River	*10:05
*7:10	E. J. S. Crossing	*10:00
7:30 Arr.	South Arm. Dep.	9:40 P. M.
	East Jordan.	A. M.

Trains will stop where no time is shown unless where (*) is shown

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1902.
LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Remember the supper at G. A. R. hall, Friday evening.

See new ad. of the Grayling Mercantile Co., in another column.

Household goods for sale. All new. Enquire of W. J. Hoover.

For RENT—Cottage, four rooms. Enquire at this office.

For Sale—Cabbage and Tomato Plants. E. W. Wainwright.

See the window display at the store of the Grayling Mercantile Co.

For good goods at low prices call on Kramer Bros.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle.

Second hand bicycle, for sale cheap, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Alabastine, in all colors, for sale at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Subscribe and pay for the AVA-LANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Services at the M. E. church, both morning and evening, next Sunday, at the usual hours.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

With every \$2.00 purchase, or more you get a handsome, oil painted, picture for 8c.

Miss Althea McIntyre is at the Ferris School, in Big Rapids, for the Special Summer Course.

Coffee and Tea will be furnished free to all our citizens from the country, who wish it, July 4th.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. R. S. Babbitt went to Williamsburg, last Thursday, for a visit with Archie and his family.

A prize outfit to be given July 4th, for the best display of flags, bunting and other decorating material.

Regular Communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., this Thursday evening, at the usual hour.

Remember the 4th of July comes on Friday, this year, and Grayling is the only town in this part of the State that will celebrate.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Fourth of July in Grayling, will be a typical one, as \$200.00 has been appropriated for Bands and Fire Works.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Oil. Also Glass and Putty always in stock, at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Mrs. D. A. Willey is made glad by the coming of her mother, Mrs. C. M. Nash, of Washington, D. C., her first visit in Grayling.

Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. Fliza Webb desires work at house cleaning, washing, &c. Orders thankfully received at Mr. Demoshall's.

The regular services at the Presbyterian church, will be conducted next Sunday, by the Pastor, Rev. C. E. Scott, morning and evening.

Wise is the girl whose sense of self interest prompts her to take Rocky Mountain Tea. It fills her with vigor and there is always honey in her heart for you. Ask your druggist.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover, and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

A Fourth of July celebration will be held at H. Schreifers, east of Grayling. A good time is anticipated, and everybody cordially invited to attend.

The Ladies of the G. A. R. will serve a supper at the G. A. R. hall, Friday evening, June 20th. Price 15 cents. Supper will be served from five to eight o'clock.

Tell us why a druggist offers you a substitute for the Madison Medicine Co's Rocky Mountain Tea. Does he love you or is he after the bigger profit? Think it over. Ask your druggist.

Notice is given that I am prepared to dig wells in a workmanlike manner, and at any depth. The first 100 feet or less, 25 cents per foot, the next 50 feet 35 cents, with board and the necessary fuel furnished.

Address JAMES NELSON, w4 Frederic, Mich.

The Roscommon and Lewiston Bands will be here on the Fourth of July.

The evening train from the South, arrives at 4:10, instead of 4:40 as heretofore.

Miss Josie Kendrick, of Marsland, Nebraska, is a welcome guest at the home of her uncle, "ye editor."

Rev. Goldie and wife, and Mrs. W. M. Woodworth returned from their trip to Harrisville, last Monday evening.

You've got to hustle all the time to keep in the swim. If you are slipping down the ladder of prosperity take Rocky Mountain Tea. Makes people strenuous.

By attention to business, Lee Trumley has received a promotion and is now chief of the car tinkers of the M. C. R. R., at this place, and it is a well deserved promotion.

N. P. Olson has bought another Cultivator, and wants it understood that the next fellow that takes it away from his farm wants to ask for it. The one that went last year without permission was not returned.

Asire's Commercial Night School will be opened in Bates & Co's. hall, on Tuesday evening, June 24th, at 8 o'clock. All who are interested in business education should attend this meeting. Remember the time and place.

It is not greatly surprising that old soldiers get a "little off" when they go to an Encampment, but that two ladies should be two days without their baggage is unaccountable. Yet it may be "Wright." We will ask "Jones."

Tally another good one for our Band. They have succeeded in getting the Canadian Jubilee Singers, (colored) who will appear at the Opera House, Monday Evening, June 23rd, under their auspices. They lead the world today and our people will be glad of their coming.

The Committee on Decorations will be gratified if our citizens will decorate their residences and places of business on the 4th of July. They believe arrangements can be made with those who deal in, or furnish flags and bunting to supply all at a small advance above cost.

D. Countryman has opened a Bakery in the rear of the Crawford House, next to Bates & Co., where he will keep on hand, constantly, fresh Wheat, Rye, Graham and Cream Bread, Pies, Cake, Rolls, and everything kept in a first class bakery. He respectfully solicits your patronage.

We supposed that everybody in the State of Michigan understood that by joint resolution of the House and Senate, in the session of 1901, June 14th, was designated as Flag Day, and by proclamation of the Governor, it was recommended that "Old Glory" be displayed from every public building and place of residence, and that appropriate exercises be conducted by the schools, as an object lesson, teaching the youth of our land of loyalty, and fidelity to the flag. By our exchanges we notice the recommendations were generally followed throughout the State, but regret that it was noticed by but few in Grayling. There were no flags displayed at the county buildings or at the schoolhouse, and but a few of our business places or residences were decorated. We trust it was simply neglect, and not lack of love for the Nation's colors.

The Orion Bible Conference.

The Orion Bible Conference will take place July 18 to 29, 1902 on the grounds of the Lake Orion Resort Association, at Lake Orion, Mich. Sessions are all free and offers exceptionally opportunity to combine a vacation trip with one of helpfulness in the Christian life.

The speakers for the various occasions are men well known as leading Christian workers throughout the country. Among whom are:

Rev. J. F. Carson, Brooklyn.

Wayland Hoyt, Philadelphia

W. F. McDowell, N. Y. City.

F. C. Ottman, Newark, N.J.

Prof. Geo. E. Coo, Evanston, Ill.

Rev. C. E. Bratt, Wichita, Kas.

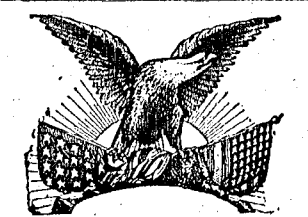
W. J. Doherty, Toronto, Ont.

Mr. W. C. Pearce, Chicago, Ill.

M. E. Trotter, Grand Rapids

Major James H. Cole.

The program each morning will consist of four sessions of one hour each beginning at 8 o'clock. During this time conferences relating to Sunday School work, to Pastoral problems, to the deepening of spiritual life and to the study of the word of God, will be conducted under capable leadership. The afternoons of the conference will be given up largely to rest and recreation, such as boating, bathing, fishing, etc., for which the lake affords excellent opportunity. The evening program will be made up of two addresses, one on out door service on the hill top, being a devotional service conducted by Major Cole, and the second an address in the auditorium at



July 4th 1902

Grand Celebration

—AT—
Grayling, Michigan.

PROGRAMME.

1. Grand Callithumpan Parade, at 9 A. M.

DEDICATION OF COUNTY BUILDINGS. MUSIC, ORATION, ETC. 10 A. M.

1. Music, "America," Band.

2. Invocation, Rev. H. Goldie.

3. Music, "Hail Columbia," Choir.

4. Reading Declaration of Independence, W. F. Benkelman.

5. Music, "Star Spangled Banner," Choir.

6. Oration, Hon. Nelson Sharpe.

7. Music, "America," Choir.

8. Benediction, Rev. S. E. Scott.

DINNER.

1. Base Ball Game, 1 o'clock, P. M. Roscommon & Grayling Clubs.

Prize \$25.00.

2. Foot Race, Prizes, \$2, \$1 & 50c.

3. Fat Man's Race, " \$2, \$1, & 50c.

4. Boy's Race, Prizes, \$1, 50c & 25c.

5. Three Legged Race, \$2, \$1 & 50c.

6. Egg Race, Prizes, \$2, \$1 and 50c.

7. Sack Race, " \$2, \$1 and 50c.

8. Wheelbarrow Race, \$2, \$1 and 50c.

9. Hurdle Race, Prizes, \$2, \$1, & 50c.

10. Bicycle Race, " \$2, \$1, & 50c.

11. Tag Race, " \$2, \$1, & 50c.

12. Greased Pole, " \$2.00.

13. High Pole Jump, " \$1, 50c, 25c.

14. Long Running Jump, \$1, 50c, 25c.

15. Standing Jump, " \$1, 50, 25c.

16. Tug of War, Prize, 1 box cigars.

17. Calithumpan parade best costume, \$3; 2d best \$2; worst \$1.

18. Horse Racing, (trotting) First prize \$10; 2d prize \$5.

20. Horse Racing, (running) \$5, \$3.

EVENING.

6-30, Grand Band Concert, 75 pieces, Grayling, Roscommon and Lewiston.

8-00 Grand Display of Fireworks.

8 o'clock on some theme of general interest to every one present. This plan of program will be carried out for ten days of the conference and will prove a great stimulus and helpfulness to Christians and Christian workers.

Accommodations may be secured either in the hotels or in private cottages of the island, or in the homes of the citizens of the village of Orion at such rates as may be desired. For all information pertaining to Tenting privileges may be arranged by addressing Rev. F. B. Cutler, Oxford, Mich. All other information as to conference will be gladly given by addressing Orion Bible Conference, Room 1201 Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.

PORTAGE LAKE BUSS.

I will run a Buss from Grayling to the Resorts of Hanson & Inley, and J. J. Collins, at Portage Lake, during the summer months, leaving Grayling on Sundays at 5-30; 7-30 and 2 o'clock. After July 4th, will make daily trips, leaving Grayling at 6 p. m., returning at 7 a. m., for the accommodation of business men, starting from McClellan's Restaurant. Other trips made on application. Prices reasonable.

ROW BOATS to rent, at Collen's Resort. J. J. COLLEN.

June 19th

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned commissioner of highways of the township of Grayling, at the town clerk's office in said township, until the 30th day of June, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., for furnishing all the necessary materials and performing the following work, to wit: Moving apart from Grayling bridge and putting up one at Wakeley's, also putting up one at Grayling, according to the plans and specifications thereof now in my office, and which will be open for inspection until the time above mentioned, on which said day and at the place aforesaid, I will contract therefore with the lowest bidder, giving good and sufficient security for the performance of said work, reserving the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

Dated, June 16th, 1902.

ARTHUR BRINK, Com'r of Highways.

C. C. WESCOTT
DENTIST.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

FISHING TACKLE!

Our New Line of Fishing Tackle this season is the best ever shown in Grayling. Come and see it before buying elsewhere. Rods from 10c up. We carry a full assortment of the most popular Trout-Flies, tied on silk bodies, at the lowest possible price.

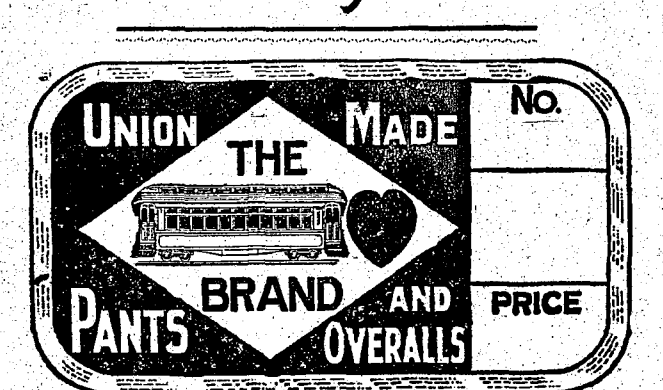
LUCIEN FOURNIER,
Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

Wall Paper!

A complete line of Wall Paper and Carpets. Give me a call, and I will show you some things which are interesting.

The Furniture Store.

Be sure and read it!



"THIS IS THE TICKET."

Our Great Sale is the Whole Year!

Our Bargain Day is Every Day!

We have no Special Sales, for our prices are so low that we can compete with all at any time.

We have a fine line of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, which we would be pleased to show to the people of Grayling and vicinity.

Just received, the latest in Ladies Shirt Waists.

Our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is complete. Call and examine it.

We are agents for the largest made to order tailoring house in the world, and guarantee a perfect fit.

Call at our store, and you will have proof that all we say is true.

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings.

One Price Store.

WE SELL Palacine Oil.

Compradour Teas.

Royal Tiger Coffee.

Fancy Canned Goods.

Flour, Hay and Feed.

BATES & CO.

Photos.

For a few days I will make Photos for 50 cents per dozen. Water color photos at 50 cents each, or will color any photo you have at same price. Also make all kind of button photos. Enlargement of all kinds can be had until the 15th of June.

Yours for Photos,

E. J. WASSON.

Upholstering and Furniture Repairing.

I wish to inform the people of Grayling and vicinity, that I am prepared to do all kinds of upholstering and furniture repairing. I have a fine line of samples to select from, and my prices are reasonable. Call at first house north of Central Hotel.

WM. HYLER.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS, Detroit June 18, 1902.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$5.50@6.50; handy butcher's cattle, \$4.50@5.25; common, \$2.75@4.00; canners cows, \$1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders active at \$2.75@4.25.

Milch cows, steady at \$25.00@55.00; calves, active at \$5.00@7.00.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and lower; prime lambs \$5.75@6.00; mixed \$4.25@5.25; culls \$2.00@2.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$7.00@7.10; Yorkers \$6.85@6.95; pigs \$6.75@6.85; rough \$5.50@6.50; stags 1 off; cripples \$1.00 per cwt. oil

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About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement, accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain

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LIFE AND DEATH.

So he dies for his faith. That is true—More than most of us do. But say, can you add to that line That he lived for it too?

In his death he bore witness at last As a martyr to truth. Did his life do the same in the past From the days of his youth?

It is easy to die. Men have died For a wish or a whim— From bravado or passion or pride. Was it harder for him?

But to live—every day to live out All the truth that he dreamt, While his friends met his conduct with doubt And the world with contempt.

Was it thus that he plodded ahead, Never turning aside? Then will talk of the life that he led, Never mind how he died.

—Ernest Crosby.

Rough and Tumble Justice.

There was a lull in the conversation, and the representative of Jarvis and Company, hardware people, took advantage of it.

"Well, gentlemen," he said, breaking the silence, "at the risk of being in isolation—splendidly known as Lynch Law has sometimes been not only justifiable but absolutely necessary. I speak by the card, for I have been one of the judges in a case of the kind. Short shrift and a stout rope became the culprit's portion."

All eyes turned in the direction of the speaker—a modest, retiring "knight of the road," whose sixty odd years sat lightly upon him.

We were seven well-to-do travelers sitting at a good dinner in "our" room at a North Country hotel. The chat had turned upon the rude, rough-and-ready justice meted out to men by irresponsible "vigilantes." That Dermott should have opposed the general condemnation lavished upon the institution of Lynch Law was remarkable enough, but that he should back up his dictum by offering the testimony of personal experience took the company by surprise.

"I see you are somewhat astonished," he continued, "but know that in my early days I wielded the pick and spade which now I am engaged in selling. It was in a small mining settlement in California, and if you care to hear the story of how I helped a man to prematurely quit this world I will narrate it. In doing so I will endeavor to avoid the slang of the settlers, which, truth to tell, I have almost forgotten."

The proposal was received with a chorus of assent, and Dermott commenced: "The camp was a couple of hundred miles from the nearest township or city. It was in a slight hollow, on one side rose a long, gravelly slope, on the other a beautiful green hill. From the top of this hill you could see the prairie stretching away for miles, until it reached a belt of trees that encircled this beautiful oasis and all its possibilities of wealth."

"We were the first to find and work this little gold field, and at the time of which I am speaking there were about twelve of us—many of us 'tenderfoots.' The finds had been scanty, and only a few could boast of having accumulated ore and dust to the weight of a hundred ounces or so, two of these fortunate being a tall, robust Scotsman and a young Englishman, who were partners in a small claim."

"Though they were the luckiest among us, there was no envy felt—on the contrary, they were prime favorites. Gardiner, the Scot, a quiet, reserved man, was looked upon as a boss of the camp, and was judge in every quarrel—was in fact, ruler of the settlement. I must say he dealt out justice promptly and liberally. Dick Martin, a fine specimen of an Englishman, was the life and soul of the camp. From the day he had been seen riding down the hillside to us, whistling and singing as he came, he had been popular. He bought a share in Gardiner's claim and quickly got to work."

"The boys soon found out that he was a born gentleman, that he sent a goodly share of his gold to his mother, and that he himself had quit the home partly with the idea of bettering his condition, and partly with the object of tracing an elder brother, who, when a raw boy, had run away to sea, and had last been heard of as leading a rolling-stone life in the United States."

"As in most communities where there is nothing to attract the attention after work is done—no mixed society, no literature, no amusements or anything of the kind—drinking and gambling formed the chief relaxation."

"In the long, low, wooden shanty, dignified by the name of saloon, and kind of drink could be got, and an 'eye-opener' to a sudden death, and there the men would crowd after work and drink and gamble away the yellow metal they had saved for all the day."

"Martin often came with Gardiner, but never played. Gardiner, however, Scotsman though he was, showed signs of being a bit bitten with the gambling fever. He played calmly and pleasantly, always drinking and smoking the while."

"One night in the late autumn, when the evenings were long, a stranger walked into the saloon. Having liquor and chatted with many of the company, he sat down to play with Gardiner. It was early in the evening when they began. After various chances of fortune the stream of luck seemed to set steadily in favor of the stranger. Gardiner lost heavily. Martin begged him to stop, even tried to drag him away, but he fiercely shook himself free and still played on. He lost everything save one little bag of gold. He rose from the table, and, turning to Martin, told him to play the game for him. Martin refused. Gardiner pushed him into his seat, and, gripping him tightly, held him there. Still Martin would not handle the cards. Then Gardiner, his voice faltering and great beads of perspiration standing on his forehead, begged his pard to try his luck. 'You have

never touched a card,' he said—'you will be sure to win! Come, laddie,' he pleaded, 'win me back a little of my gold!'

"Between these two men, so widely different in many respects, there had sprung up a deep friendship—aye, a great love. The Scotsman loved the Englishman for the light and sunshine he brought into his dead life, and the Englishman loved the Scotsman for his frank, fearless, careless nature. Friendship won—Martin yielded and began to play."

"We all crowded round the table. There was a troubled expression in Martin's eyes. It seemed as though he was conscious of doing something that was against his principles; Gardiner was flushed and excited; the stranger was smilingly cool."

"Martin played his first game, and, having won, made a move to quit, but Gardiner pressed him down with a 'No, lad, luck has changed—play on!' Martin consented, and won again and again, until half of Gardiner's gold was back into the possession of his original owner."

"One had been watching the face of the stranger, he would have noticed that its expression had altered—that where there had been a pleasant, frank carelessness there was now a look of craft and cunning."

"Luck was again with the stranger. And then it appeared as though the gambling fever had taken firm hold of Martin. Shuffle, deal and show, shuffle, deal and show, until Gardiner's last bag of gold was once more in peril."

"Play boldly, laddie—luck will change presently!" said the Scot. But luck remained on the side of the stranger, and the last of Gardiner's gold went the way of the rest. To our astonishment, Martin did not vacate his seat, but pulling out some of his own money, went on playing."

"It was late in the night now, and only two or three were left to watch the men."

"Suddenly the stillness was broken by the cry of 'Scoundrel and cheat!' Martin sprang from his seat, but had scarce done so when the stranger, who had had his iron ready to hand, fired the weapon point blank. The poor fellow staggered, threw up his arms, and fell heavily to the ground at Gardiner's feet. In the confusion the stranger bolted from the room, followed by the futile discharge of one or two shots. We heard the sound of a horse in a head gallop, and we knew the assassin had ridden into the night."

"There was a rush to the assistance of Martin, who gasped out that he had seen his opponent 'sneaking' an ace. Then the bright young fellow, but a minute before the picture of health and strength, lay dead. The pained expression, the lines of his coarse, rough life had made, were smoothed away, and the face we saw was that which fronted us when, with his voice ringing out in merry song, he rode down the hill into the camp."

"The next morning we buried him. We had thrown on the last shovelful of earth, when Gardiner looked at us meaningly, and quietly remarked: 'We will now find that stranger laddie.'"

"Having mounted our horses, we soon struck the trail, and followed it across the prairie and through the wooded to the river beyond, where it ended. Gardiner sent some of the men across, and he and four others rode on."

"Some few miles outside a settlement we were wearing we came to a religious camp meeting. There were three or four hundred men, women and children were gathered together, and horses and carts of every description were scattered around; several fires were dying down where cooking had been going on, a few tents were standing in the distance."

"We rode into the camp one of the men began preaching—a wild, appealing, eloquent kind of discourse, words that were calculated to go straight home to the sin-stained men and women who were listening so eagerly. Just as the preacher—bending over the edge of the cart that his words might reach every one—was beseeching them to better lives, Gardiner, who had been scanning every face, strode up to a man who was among the most devout and put his pistol to his head. 'Hands up!' he cried. The preaching ceased, the women shrank back frightened, and the men began to press round Gardiner as though they were inclined to resent and resist the Scot's action. But we quickly turned the man's wrists, and making a show of our weapons, we put him upon a horse, mounted our own, and rode away with our prisoner."

"Five miles distant from the spot where Martin's murderer had been run to earth we came to a tall tree. Here Gardiner halted and dismounted. Not a word was spoken by any one. The boss took a rope from his saddle and proceeded to fasten it to an overhanging limb, leaving a running noose at the end. Turning towards the stranger, who had been watching the preparations with a grim knowledge of their purpose, Gardiner broke the silence."

"Stranger," he said, with quiet determination, "you cheated an honest man, you shot my pard—you must take the consequences. The time has come for you to hand in your principles of justice?" And we all answered, 'It is!'. The condemned man's lips remained closed. He saw the futility of asking for time, for framing an excuse, or for defiant action. Steadily and calmly he confronted his doom. I will do the man justice to say that he made what amends he could by informing us where he had hidden the gold which had brought about the death of one man, and was about to cause that of another. This done, Gardiner led the horse under the tree and deftly threw the noose over the man's head. The animal, having been struck sharply, sprang from beneath the condemned wretch, and a man whom we had seen but twice, who came from a man known not where, was left swinging from the tree while the avenging host rode back to the camp. And so, in this case, rough-and-ready justice of Lynch Law was, I think you will agree, not only excusable but perfectly justifiable. No other law was available."

"One curious coincidence in connection with the double tragedy was this—a pocketbook found with the buried gold contained letters going far to prove that the stranger's name was Martin also, and that he hailed from

the village wherein his victim was born. The dread possibilities of these facts I have never cared to ponder. Suffice it to say that the event cured me of all desire for a digger's life. With what little gold I had secured I scrambled home somehow, and ultimately became what you now know me as—a 'commercial.'—Waverly Magazine.

BIG GAME IN MEXICO.

Antelopes, Wild Boars, Mountain Lions, Wild Dogs and Wild Burros.

A civil engineer recently returned from the hacienda of Jimulco, in Coahuila, an immense property containing over 2,000 square kilometers, tells some stirring tales of shooting wild game. Antelopes abound, but great care is necessary in approaching these wily creatures, owing to their habit of always placing one or two on guard while the rest of the herd is feeding. The sentinels, faithful to their duty, remain with head erect, peering and sniffing to the four points of the compass and give a swift alarm the moment an enemy appears in sight."

Not long since a party of young men were hunting the javali, or wild hog, and coming up with a number, one of the hunters succeeded in killing one and dismounted to secure it. As he approached his prey a dozen or more javali that were hiding in the tall grass attacked him ferociously, and one fastened his tusks in the hunter's heel, hanging on like grim death. The others came to their companion's assistance and the brute was killed, but the tusks were sunk so deep into the heel that the hog's jaws had to be pried apart with a gun barrel before the man was freed. Strange as this may seem, the wound closed quickly and with no serious results."

"On this same hacienda are both wild dogs and wild burros, the latter being remarkably swift and hard to take. The dogs are said to be large and very savage, with ugly countenances and extremely long, coarse hair. Some time ago a pup was caught and tamed, developing into a fine watch dog, but though every effort was made to secure a mate for him it has not been possible."

"It is not generally realized that the mountain lions of Mexico will attack a man, but several recent encounters show them to be as dangerous for men as for beasts. One of the mozos in a recent hunting party had but one hand, the stump of his left arm bearing witness to a terrible struggle with a lion—he had shot and then approached, thinking the brute was dead. A gentleman who has hunted in the State of Sonora tells of a certain spring where two men have been killed by lions while camping there for the night. These brutes follow a man for miles, like the panther, lured on by the human scent and hopes of finding an opportunity to spring on the traveler. A mountain lion was recently killed in Michoacan that measured three meters from tip to tip."

Mexico possesses many intrepid hunters, especially among military men, but their deeds of prowess are rarely related, this being rather foreign to the Mexican character, which does not lend itself to anything approaching 'boastfulness.' The writer knows of an ardent sportsman, a general, who had one room entirely adorned with firearms and furnished with trophies of the chase. The furniture was covered with skins, the feet of the chairs being of deer's horns. The arms, dating from the conquest to the present time, were valued at over \$20,000. So far did this general carry his fond for shooting implements that he had a cigarette case made in the shape of a pistol, and in offering his guests 'cigars' pulled a real trigger and shot the tobacco missiles in their direction."

HAWAIIAN MONEY.

System of Coinage in Operation in the Islands.

"Comparatively few persons in the United States are familiar with the financial conditions in Hawaii," said Mr. A. R. Serven, chief examiner of the Civil Service Commission, to a Washington Star reporter a few days ago. Mr. Serven paid a visit to our new possessions in the Pacific about a year ago and he made a pretty thorough investigation of affairs there."

"Fewer still," he continued, "are acquainted in figures with the amount of coinage in circulation in Hawaii. In 1882 King Kalakaua bought up a lot of silver bullion and sent \$1,000,000 worth to the San Francisco mint, where it was coined into dollars, half dollars, quarters and dimes of the same weight and fineness of American silver coinage."

"The money in circulation in the Hawaiian Islands is about \$2,000,000. Silver passes at its full coinage value anywhere on the islands. Off the islands it is received at about 40 cents on the dollar. In paying debts outside the islands the Hawaiian people encounter all sorts of trouble as the result of this."

"Of the silver coined at the San Francisco mint there was \$500,000 in dollars, \$350,000 in half dollars, \$125,000 in quarters and \$25,000 in dimes. The people of Hawaii, including many business men with whom I talked, were emphatic in their expressions that the Congress of the United States should recognize the silver currency of the territory at the same value as American silver, or should take it up and make the coin of the United States the medium of exchange throughout the islands."

Oh, the Greedy Man.

A man took his little boy into a London library for the first time. The child, having more interest in the people than in the literature, noticed a man frequently moistening his finger to raise the pages of the newspapers, and, being unaccustomed to see the habit performed at home, cried out to his father, "Oh, daddy, look at that greedy man tasting those leaves!"

A Laugh.

The Cheerful Idiot remarks that it is better to be half-cracked than completely broken.—Philadelphia Record.

The world's record for stamplings is 560 miles a day, and for sailing vessels, 325 miles.



DOROTHY'S CARES.

My dolls are such a care to me I don't know what to do. With dressing and undressing them, With washing and caressing them, My dolls are such a care to me I don't know what to do.

My mother wonders what I'd say Should she complain in such a way; With dressing and undressing you, My Dorothy is such a care, I don't know what to do.

And just to think the way she tries To keep me neat and clean and sweet To mend my clothes and curl my hair I have to say, I sympathize, My dolls and I are such a care, I don't know what to do.

—Detroit Free Press.

THE LOMBARDY POPLAIR.

The Lombardy poplar is noted for its slender, upward-pointing branches. This peculiarity of the branches is accounted for in this way: An old man was so fortunate as to find a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, just at sunset. Being a long way from home, he decided to hide it until morning and return for it. So he carefully placed it under the limbs of the sleeping poplar. Iris missed the pot of gold, and sent Mercury, wind messenger, to look for it. He asked the trees if they had seen it, and the elm, oak, and pine pointed straight out to the poplar, saying, 'The poplar knows! the poplar knows!' 'I know!' exclaimed the poplar. 'Why should I know?' And she held up her limbs in surprise. Down fell the pot of gold, much to the poplar's astonishment, for it was a very honest tree. So she stretched her limbs high above her head, declaring that she would always hold them so, that the sun-god might see she had nothing to conceal. Of course, the other trees laughed at such an unusual proceeding; but she taught all the little poplars to stand in the same upright and fearless way, and they were ever afterward loved and respected by all.—Home and Flowers.

THE SHARP PENKNIFE.

"Yes," said the penknife, opening and shutting himself over and over again, and just as hard as he could. "I've indeed! I'm here to make the penknives sharp, and I'll cut you and cut you until you do get sharp, and the stupider and duller you are, the more I'll cut you," and he made such a sharp cut when he opened and shut himself that it sounded as if he snapped his teeth at them."

He lay in the middle of half a dozen pencils, in the pencil box of a little boy who had gone to bed. Perhaps he would not have been so haughty if his master had been there, but there was no one to disturb him, so he scolded as much as he liked."

A thin, green pencil in the corner of the box shuddered when she heard the noisy penknife. She had only been sharpened once, and had not yet had much to do with penknives. "Oh, yes," said the short fat pencil, who had been sharpened a great many times, and looked like a hard working creature, "I suppose you are a useful person."

"I should think so, indeed," shouted the penknife, angrily, snapping himself shut so violently that he rattled all the pencils in the box."

"But then, you know," went on the fat yellow pencil, placidly, "that you can't cut any one unless you are allowed, and then master is very careful not to let you cut too far, only just enough to help us to work better."

The penknife spluttered and snapped, and made a great fuss, but he could not deny that the fat yellow pencil told the truth. The little green pencil began to laugh, softly, to herself."

"And, besides that," went on the yellow pencil, "master has just bought a new pencil sharpener, so he won't need a penknife any more. I heard him say so."

"Now the penknife had heard about this new pencil sharpener before, but he could not think how the pencil had found out about the matter. He rolled over into a corner and became sullenly silent."

"Do you think," asked the little green pencil, in a low voice, "that Mr. Pencil Sharpener is a more agreeable person than Mr. Penknife?"

"Oh, yes," replied the fat yellow pencil, quickly, while the little green pencil laughed at Mr. Penknife's discomfort. "He works very quietly and gently, but he gives us most excellent points. The teacher has a very good pencil sharpener, and I am quite well acquainted with him."

The little green pencil rattled gently, to show her satisfaction at the news, and as for Mr. Penknife, he shut himself up tight and lay there so still that you would have supposed he was fast asleep.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A CAT AND DOG STORY.

Everybody knows how much a dog and cat hate each other, but it is very seldom that their dislikes lead to much serious results as did a difference that lately occurred between a bulldog and a black cat in a fruit store."

The owner of the bulldog used to let him run round in the cellar for exercise, but one morning the dog got tired of his narrow quarters, and went upstairs, into a neighboring fruit store, where the black cat lived."

Of course, the cat did not like to have any one come into her home without an invitation, much less one of her old natural enemies—the dogs. So as soon as the dog entered out jumped the cat full upon him, and, of course, a fight followed, which naturally drew into it the owner of the fruit store and the owner of the dog."

sight, the owner of the cat and fruit stand called in a policeman, but in the meantime the dog had virtually gotten the best of the fight, having caught the cat by the neck, and all the coaxing and pulling would not persuade him to let go."

The owner of the dog pulled and pounded, and the policeman, seeing a way out, put his "billy" between Bruno's teeth and pried open his jaws, only to find that the cat was so badly mangled that it had to be killed, which the policeman did with two bullets from his revolver."

Bruno's owner settling the difference by paying the damages, they both went out, after having learned once more that cats and dogs have a standing disagreement that in but few instances is overcome.—New York Herald.

THE CANARY'S SIDGE.

"Danny," the canary, had always enjoyed the long summers on the front veranda, where his roomy cage was hung in early May. Having no mate, he comforted himself with an interest in all the other feathered folk who came about his home near enough to be seen and heard. He began to imitate their notes. He soon learned the song of the oriole whose nest hung in a maple-tree close by, the whistle of the old green parrot across the street, and the twitter of the little chickens whose mothers sometimes led them into the front yard."

One morning in midsummer there arrived among the honeysuckles a pair of house-wrens, bent upon finding a place for a new home. Danny watched the noisy visitors with interest, and attempted an imitation of their notes. The wrens, however, flew into a rage instantly, and, alighting on the cage, silenced the astonished canary with a stream of angry chatter such as he had never heard before. Moreover, their examination of the cage put a new notion into their heads; they decided that on its flat top they would build a nest, and on the roof of the gilded palace, if not inside one. Away they flew, and in a jiffy they were back again, and had carefully arranged a foundation of twigs on the top of the cage, Danny looking on in amazed silence. But the invasion of his premises was not to be permitted, of course, and as soon as the insolent little squatters flew off for more building material, Danny dragged through the bars all the sticks they had arranged. Back they came presently with more twigs, and at once discovered what had been done in their absence. Instantly they dropped their sticks and in a great passion began an attack on the poor canary, who curled up, a trembling little ball of yellow fluff, on the floor of his cage, just out of reach of the one-legged thrust with lightning-like swiftness through the bars. At last, having, as they thought, reduced the canary to a state of fear that would keep him from further resistance, they picked up their twigs, once more laid the foundation of their nest on the top of the cage, and went off for another load."

The canary, however, was not yet wholly subdued, and no sooner were the wrens out of sight than he again pulled their foundation sticks through the bars, and when he saw his besiegers returning, prudently retreated to the only safe spot beyond the reach of their beaks. The rage of the wrens when they found their second foundation destroyed knew no bounds. Over the bars of the cage they ran screaming and scolding, and trying to seize with their bills the almost paralyzed canary, or to drag through the bars such of their twigs as they could reach. Finally they again rearranged their foundation, and Mistress Wren went alone for more material, while her mate remained to guard the foundation. The case of the canary was now hopeless; his strength was nearly gone, his courage wholly gone; and so his human friends, seeing the contest had reached this stage, came to his rescue."

The insolent invasion of the wrens was not to be borne, of course. Yet it seemed possible to make respectable and useful veranda-citizens out of these dashing freebooters, and plans were laid to that end. An old strawberry box was found, a top fastened over it, a bolt was run in one side for a door, and it was tucked inside the cornice of the veranda near the ceiling. Danny's cage was cleared of the wrens' building materials, the twigs being put into the box. When the wrens returned, the pair took in the new suggestion instantly. A long and noisy discussion followed; repeated investigations of the box, inside and out, were made, intermixed with much scolding of Danny and his rescuers. At last, however, the wrens decided to accept the concession offered."

Danny's nerves were shaken, and his vanity certainly received a great setback; but in time he learned to listen to the wrens' boasting without fear, while they ceased to resent his perfect imitation of the softer notes of the song.—Mary D. Leonard, in St. Nicholas.

Who Feeds New York.

Years ago New York and Pennsylvania farmers raised beef; today they send calves to market. Why do they not raise beef now? The West has almost a monopoly of beef. Millions of eggs come from the West. Tons upon tons of poultry come from the West. Sweet potatoes come from South Jersey and Delaware. Irish from nearly everywhere, hogs from Jersey, onions from Bermuda and Havana, asparagus from all points between South Carolina and South Jersey, cabbage from Charleston and Florida, eggplants from Florida and Cuba, okra from Havana, radishes from Norfolk, spinach from Baltimore, string beans from Florida, squash from Florida and Cuba, tomatoes from Florida and Cuba, turnips from Canada, kohlrabi from New Orleans.—Victor Smith, in the New York Press.

The Senate has been described as a "millionaires' club." The New York Sun disproves this assertion, showing that out of a total of eighty-eight there are only twelve Senators who are known to be worth more than a million dollars and adding some five or six who might be able to squeak just within the million mark."

COSTLY GARDENS A HOBBY.

MANY BRITISH COUNTRY SEATS NOTED FOR FLOWERS.

The Amount of Money That Is Spent Each Year in Keeping of the Culture of Fruits and Floral Plants Is Astonishing.

The sum of money annually spent on the maintenance of gardens in England is staggering. Of course it will be understood that part of this expenditure is remunerative—that is to say, there is some return in the crops provided for home use; but this is, after all, only a small proportion of the whole, and in the case of many gardens (where hothouse fruits, for example, are grown) it is well recognized that the owner could more cheaply purchase his supplies at market, so that it may be fairly stated that the bulk of the vast sum mentioned below is spent in ministering to the pleasure of well-to-do people."

There are in England, Scotland and Wales no fewer than 10,000 places dignified with the title of "country seats." These are not small houses, but the residences of noblemen and gentlemen, many of whom keep large staffs of gardeners and laborers. It would be a low estimate to place the average cost of labor and cottage accommodation at each of these seats at \$25 a week—or, say, \$1,250 a year. This alone will amount to a sum of \$12,500,000.

The up-keep of the garden, the repair of glass houses, the purchase of manures, seeds and plants would, at a very moderate estimate, run to \$500 a year. The figure might be placed much higher, but at \$500 a year another \$5,000,000 is put together. This does not include capital expenditure, which in some gardens is very large. In some gardens forty, fifty or more glass houses may be found, and, omitting the cost of labor and of the gardens occupied, the actual money expenditure is very large. In the ten thousand country seats are not included the numerous suburban houses of some pretensions which encircle all the large towns, at each of which a gardener is employed with more or less regularity, and nothing is allowed for the expenditure of that vast army of followers of "the art which is nature" who do the work for themselves. If all these sums are put together the total spent by those who keep gardens, large and small, would not be found less than \$50,000,000 annually."

Which is the most expensive garden in England? It is not an easy question to answer. One instinctively turns to Chatsworth, whose fame is world-wide; to the magnificent grounds of Trentham Hall, owned by the Duke of Sutherland; to the Marquis of Bute's gardens at Cardiff Castle, where open air grape growing has achieved some success after costly experiments; or to the neighboring seat of Lord Llangatlock, at Monmouth. But if instead of "expensive gardens" we were to deal with "the most expensive group of gardens" one would turn away from all of these and look toward the Buckinghamshire home of the Rothschilds. In a circle of a few miles around Mentmore—the lovely home of the versatile former Premier, Lord Rosebery, will be found some of the most magnificent gardens in the kingdom, managed by large staffs of men, and carried on with a disregard for money which is not surprising when one owns the Rothschilds. It is a fortunate thing for the horticultural trade and for gardening in general that nearly every member of this famous family has an intense love of flowers, and it is an open secret that no city rivalry could be keener than that which has swayed the Rothschilds in their country homes, each endeavoring to produce better results than the other, or, indeed, than any one else has attained."

Was there a striking group of hardy plants seen at a London show? Immediately steps would be taken to get a better one by the late Baron Ferdinand, who during his lifetime was as keen a gardener as any of his relatives. Are there any magnificent roses exhibited? Mr. Leopold de Rothschild does not hesitate to send his capable rosegrower any distance to see the garden where they were produced, in order to learn how to go one better. Are there new and splendid orchids imported? No one so ready to buy them as Lord Rothschild, at whose beautiful home at Tring Park there is a magnificent collection. Lately Mr. Leopold de Rothschild has been interested in carnations, and a large house has been built specially for these flowers alone. If the large sums given for rare and new orchids—\$500 for a plant being by no means an out-of-the-way price—is borne in mind and the cost of keeping is made the main test, it is probable that Lord Rothschild's garden and grounds at Tring would come first as the most expensive in England. The expense of the maintenance of such a place is enormous."

There are about forty of fifty gardeners and laborers constantly employed, and their wages alone would make a tolerable income for a city man—let us say \$12,500 a year. Then there are the repairs of houses and their modification, furnaces that be supplied with coal, water, which must be brought in ample quantities whenever stove culture is attempted and is needed in all parts of the garden, and seeds to be purchased, to say nothing of plants. In regard to plants any trustworthy estimate is impossible, for the price may vary from a few pence to hundreds of pounds. Walls have to be built for fruit growing, nets bought to protect the tender buds in spring and to keep off the birds from newly sown ground, etc. and the tools and the hundred and one incidentals would help to swell the total."

Domestic Ability.

An aristocratic East Superior street woman, who has had the usual number of failures in the way of domesticity, having tried nearly every nationality, heard the other day that a number of girls had come here from Finland to seek employment as servants and that they were highly recommended as strong, intelligent, capable and generally excellent help."

With high hope the housekeeper lifted her to the office where these paragon were on exhibition, and was soon brought face to face with a brawny specimen, who could not speak a word of English. With the aid of an interpreter the following conversation took place:

"Can you cook?" "Oh, no." "Can you wash and iron?" "No." "Can you sweep and dust or clean house?" "I have never done anything like that." "For goodness sake," exclaimed the astonished matron to the interpreter, "ask her what she can do." With calmness and complacency the reply came back: "I can milk reindeer!"—Duluth News-Tribune.

H. M. S. DIAMOND ROCK.

A Famous Spot in Martinique Which May Also be Doomed.

On the southern coast of Martinique, separated from the mainland by a deep channel, lies a perilous, weather-beaten rock, known to the people of the West Indies as H. M. S. Diamond Rock. Whenever a British admiral approaches this famous spot the ensign is dipped and the band plays "Rule Britannia." The honor is well deserved, for Diamond Rock was once borne on the books of the British admiralty as an English sloop-of-war. In Charles Kingsley's book "At Last," the following history is given:

In the end of 1803 Sir Samuel Hood saw that French ships passing to Port Royal Harbor in Martinique escaped him by running through the deep channel between Pointe du Diamant and this same rock, which rises sheer out of the water 600 feet and is about a mile round and only accessible at a point to the leeward, and even then only when there is no surf. He who lands, it is said, has then to creep through crannies and dangerous steep slopes to the windward side, when the eye is suddenly relieved by a sloping grove of wild fig trees clinging by innumerable air roots to the cracks of the stone."

So Hood, with that inspiration of genius so common among sailors, laid his seventy-four, the Centaur, close alongside the Diamond, made a bayonet charge with a traveler on it fast to the ship and to the top of the rock, and in January, 1804, got three long twenty-four and two eighteen pounders far above his masthead by sailors, who as they hung like clusters, appeared like mice hauling a little sausage. Scarcely could we hear the governor on the top directing them with his trumpet; the Centaur lying close under, like a cocoanut shell, to which the hawsers are affixed."

In this strange fortress Lieut. James Wilkie Maurice (let the name be recollected as one of England's forgotten worthies), was established with 120 men and boys and ammunition, provisions and water for four months; and the rock was borne on the books of the admiralty as His Majesty's Ship Diamond Rock and swept the seas with her guns until the first of June, 1805, when she had to surrender, for want of powder, to a French squadron of two seventy-fours, a frigate, a corvette, a schooner and eleven gunboats, after killing and wounding some seventy men on the rock alone, and destroying two gunboats, with a loss to herself of two men killed and one wounded."

Remembering which story, who will blame the traveler if he takes off his hat to his majesty's stony corvette as he sees it for the first time—its pink and yellow sides shining in the sun above the sparkling seas over which it domineered of old?

Amid the ruin and desolation of Martinique H. M. S. Diamond Rock still stands as firm as ever, and perhaps its isolation will save it from destruction."

COUNTING A BOY'S WORDS.

Vocabulary of Children Greater Than Was Believed.

Max Muller in his "Science of Language" referred to English laborers who had not more than 300 words in their vocabulary. The correctness of this statement is disputed by the Popular Science Monthly. M. C. and H. Gale, of the University of Minnesota, having made a close study of the question, report that all such generalizations or estimates are misleading, and that the average child two and a half years old uses in one day from six to eight hundred different words."

It is not a burning question, and most people may care how many words a child uses in a day, but Mrs. Gale did and she made an actual count of words used by a boy and a girl. The boy aged two and a half years used 712 different words in a day and made a record for the day of 9,200 words. A girl of the same age used 620 different words in a day and made a record of 8,992 words for the day."